The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Small Treasury Notes and the Stamp Currency in Circulation.

The Feeling Against Negro Troops in the Border States.

Congressional Election Ordered in North Carolina.

Released Prisoners at the War Department.

TROOPS FLOCKING TO THE CAPITAL.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new Postage stamp bills begin to be paid out from the Treasury to-day, and are already coming freely into circulation. People complain that they are too small, look too much like patent medicine labels, etc., etc., but everybody's glad to get them. According to the belief at the Post-office Department, silver coin ought now to become plentier, since there will be no motive for paying a premium on it, and therefore no premium can be obtained, and there will consequently be no motive for hoarding it.

The currency is delivered in sheets which are perforated like those of postage stamps.

The stamps are printed on the best of bank-note paper, and are therefore more difficult of separation than the old stamps. The public must therefore be cautious when separating this currency and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury Department are subject to the same regulations as now in force for United States notes, namely: if any part of the note is missing a proportionate amount is deducted from the nominal value.

For some days Paymasters will absorb a large share of this new currency.

The first delivery of United States notes of the denominations of one and two dollars was made to-day. These, as well as the postage currency, are delivered and distributed by the Treasurer in the same manner as United States notes.

THE TREASURY NOTES OF SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

It was finally decided to issue the limited quantity of small Treasury Notes already printed and forwarded here, notwithstanding the one or two minor points in which the proof was not quite as desired. The plates will be corrected, but the small number already printed are thrown into circulation at once. These notes will speedily push out other small notes, just as the old Treasury Notes have almost removed the bank issues of the same denominations from circulation.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Gentlemen here, who have recently returned from Cumberland Gap and other points where our Western armies are stationed, more than confirm your statements to-day concerning the probability of losing more than we gain by employing negro troops. The names of several Kentucky Colonels are freely mentioned who have declared they would at once resign if negro troops were sent into the field, and their whole regiments are declared to be imbued with the same feeling. In some of them the declaration was common that they would at once lay down their arms should the Government arm negroes as soldiers, while some have even gone so far as to say that in that event they would go over bodily to the other side. The East Tennessee troops are declared to be entirely free from such feelings or intentions as these' but it is insisted they fairly express the purpose of a large proportion of the Kentucky volunteers.

Gov. SPRAGUE's colored regiment business seems to remain in *statu quo*. The fact seems to be admitted that if Rhode Island raises the regiment and puts it in the field, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find a satisfactory method of rejecting it. Meantime the hope seems to be entertained that colored men will not be found to enlist readily, and that the President may thus be released from the awkward dilemma.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

It is ascertained from the State Department that the current rumors of intervention or mediation by European Powers are without foundation either in truth or reason.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The President has authorized Gov. STANLY to order the election of Representatives in Congress for the First and Second Districts of North Carolina.

THE NEW-YORK TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments under the tax law are still delayed. The Secretary is wholly engrossed with those appointments, and is doing his best to complete them as soon as possible. For a day or two he has been refusing to receive any one at all, while attempting to get the machinery of the Tax Law ready for starting. But eight days remain till the law is to go into effect, and nearly half the appointments are yet to be determined, including those for most of the distant States; and after appointment, the new officers have still to receive their forms, blanks, and elaborate instructions.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

There seems to be a wheel within a wheel in CASSIUS M. CLAY's case. It appears that there is a strong probability, if not a certainty, that Mr. CAMERON wants to return from St. Petersburgh, to secure a reëlection to the United States Senate. In that event the Government is understood to regard it important that Mr. CLAY should return to Russia. It is stated, however, that he still desires to enter the military service at home, if he can do it without compromising the views expressed in his recent speech. He lately said here that under the present policy of the Administration, he would fear being shortly shelved like FREMONT, if he accepted a command; and it is believed that if he accepts the command now rumored as likely to be assigned him, it will be on the understanding that he shall not be interfered with, in refusing in any way to protect Slavery, or in his plans about the mode of conducting the war.

TROOPS ON THE WAY.

A dispatch was received this morning stating that seven thousand troops were at Port Deposit, waiting transportation to this city.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Our returned prisoners seem unanimous in the declaration that the rebels have two to three hundred thousand troops in the Richmond armies. Their means of forming an estimate, however, were comparisons of different statements made by soldiers and citizens, occasional revelations from persons whom they believed to be at heart Union men, and the results of their own observations in being transported from one prison to another. They think that their sources of information were so various that systematic deception could not be kept up, though they admit that the rebels would have strong motives for attempting it. They all unite, too, in the demand for more men. Many of them insist that the present calls for six hundred thousand are not enough. All declare that the rebels are rigidly enforcing their conscript law, and that they are bringing into the field a much better class of men than they had six months ago. They declare that Southern Unionism is well nigh a myth, and dwell particularly on the way they treat their political prisoners from among their own oldest and best citizens, as worse than any of the atrocities BROWNLOW has described as practiced in East Tennessee. In one prison, where they had 141 of these political prisoners, they were dying at the rate of four a day, from diseases brought on solely by their miserable treatment.

THE EXCLUSION OF CORRESPONDENTS.

When the statement that the report about correspondents being excluded from POPE's and MCCLELLAN's armies was probably premature, was forwarded last night, no such order had passed through the ordinary channels. It was admitted, however, at the War Department, to-day, that though it had not been made public here, the order had actually been forwarded requiring the immediate exclusion of all civilians from the army lines; and it was even further stated that the correspondents in POPE's army were due here on their return to-night. As they haven't made their appearance, it is probable there has been a failure somewhere. This order is understood to be of similar tenor with the one about unauthorized hangers-on which Gen. HALLECK issued before Corinth, and which resulted in the withdrawal of some twenty correspondents. Gen. HALLECK stated there that he had no objections to what the newspapers furnished, but he was unwilling to let any civilians at all inside of the army lines, as there was danger of thus admitting spies, and he could not stop to make distinctions. The order amounted to a dead letter at Corinth. Nearly all the correspondents left voluntarily. Some remained, and though their presence in the army was well known at the Department headquarters, no attempt was made to enforce the order by removing them. Abundant promises, however, are made that this order shall be rigidly enforced.

THE RETURNED OFFICERS.

The War Department was crowded with returned prisoners to-day. The military authorities wanted to send them to duty at their respective posts at once, but the poor fellows, many of whom have been in close confinement for thirteen months, protested so vigorously against been disappointed in their long expected visit to their homes, that they carried their point. Nearly all of them were granted furloughs, for periods running from ten to thirty days. The Paymasters have been kept busy supplying them with the back pay many of them needed so sadly.

PRISONERS ARRIVED.

Sixteen prisoners were brought in to-day, who were said to have been sent yesterday from Culpepper and vicinity. One was a member of ASHBY's Cavalry, two are guerrillas, and the rest citizens.

PATRIOTISM AMONG THE CLERKS.

Some of the Clerks in the Treasury Department are organizing into military companies, to be called into active service whenever the Government may think the crisis such that their services will be of more value in the field than in carrying on the business of the Department. Others are leaving to recruit companies, while their fellow clerks are raising funds for bounties to the volunteers they may secure.

TARIFF DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal, that the duty of ten cents per pound was properly assessed on shellac under the act of August, 1861, and also forty per centum ad valorem on poplin stuffs —the appraisers, on examination of the article in question, determining them to be silk, cotton and worsted —silk chief value.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieut.-Commanding W. C. WEST to the receiving ship *North Carolina*; Acting Assistant Paymaster N. M. WHITTEMORE to the storeship *Wm. Badger*; Acting Assistant Paymaster DANIEL HARMON to the steamer *Underwriter*; Acting Assistant Paymaster SAMUEL HENDERSON to the steamer *Jacob Bell*; Acting Assistant Paymaster HENRY RUSSELL to the steamer *Morse*.

OHIO REGIMENTS.

The attempt has been made to have certain Ohio Regiments which were so terribly cut up at Cedar Mountain, and had been greatly reduced in previous engagements, withdrawn from the front, and stationed at some such point as in the forts around Washington, to recruit their literally decimated ranks, but Gen. HALLECK flatly refuses to let any regiment be withdrawn from the front for any such purpose.

THE BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. MOSES F. ODELL is here looking to the comfort of the volunteers from Brooklyn, and assisting returned prisoners to procure settlements of their accounts.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

The returned prisoners represent with great unanimity that the rebel authorities are by no means relaxing their efforts to complete the fortifications around Richmond, upon ten of which there are as many laborers now employed as can work upon them to advantage.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

A colony of colored persons, to settle in Central America, is being raised in the District of Columbia. Quite a number are engaged in the enterprise.

THE REBEL MAJ. FITZHUGH.

Maj. FITZHUGH, chief of the rebel Gen. STUART's Staff, of whose capture you were advised last night, has arrived here, and is confined in the old Capitol prison. It seems that he was captured by BUFORD's Cavalry last Monday evening, about five miles from Louisa Court-house.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RUMOR.

There is no foundation for the statements that Gen. DIX is to be appointed to the command at New-Orleans in place of Gen. BUTLER, or that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is to go there as Military Governor.

NOTABILITIES.

Major-Gens. CADWALLADER and DIX, and Judge JOSEPH HOLT are in town.

A DRUGGIST ARRESTED.

Dr. JOHN P. STONE, a druggist of Georgetown, was arrested, to-day, on a charge of disloyalty and giving aid to the rebels.

A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT DENIED.

The officers of New-York Soldiers' Relief Society, of which Hon. IRA HARRIS is President, deny the report that certain persons connected with their organization have embezzled funds and absconded. The moneys and goods intrusted to the Society, have been faithfully and promptly distributed among the sick and wounded New-Yorkers in the hospitals here.

CONVALESCENTS.

Three hundred and forty convalescents from the various hospitals of the city were forwarded yesterday, and a large number to-day, to their respective regiments in the field. Most of them go to the army of the Potomac.

CORCORAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Receptions at the Depot, the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the City Hall—Speeches To and By Him—Incidents and Details.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

The Celtic population of this city is comparatively less than that of Gotham. What is lost numerically, however, is more than made up in enthusiasm. This has been, and is yet to be, a great day with the sons of Erin, who honor the City of Brotherly Love with their presence.

CORCORAN—the exile, the soldier, the prisoner, the Brigadier-General—is with them, is the recipient of their hospitality, the victim of their fraternal affection, and the innocent cause of a vast amount of inoxication.

You know all about his doings in Baltimore—so, without further parley, I proceed to give his "movements," as observed and noted since his first appearance in public this morning.

Immediately after breakfast, Gen. COROORAN, accompanied by Captains KIRKER and BRESLIN, and Lieut. CONNOLLY of the Sixty-ninth, the New-York Committee, the Philadelphia Committee of Invitation, the Baltimore Reception Committee, and a few friends, rode to the Philadelphia dépôt through crowds of cheering people, who thronged about his carriage-wheels, rendering it really difficult for him to pass on. Nine hearty cheers were given him as he left the carriage, to which he replied by a courteous wave of his cap and a bow. The train moved slowly off, followed for some little distance by the multitude, who could neither see nor hear him, but who, for some undefined reason, desired to keep "clost" so long as they could.

Nothing of consequence occurred during the trip over. The General is fatigued and seemed disinclined to talk much. In fact, the entire party have been in such a constant uproar and state of unsettledness since Gen. CORCORAN's arrival at Washington, that they were glad of the opportunity to rest a little, sleep a little and think a little.

Meantime great preparations were making for his reception in this City. All manner of contradictory dispatches from Washington had been received, stating that he was to be here last night, this morning, this afternoon, and so on, so that the assembled wisdom of the Continental, with brother Jones at their head, could tell nothing about it, except that rooms were engaged for the entire party, and that the said rooms were ready for the occupancy of the entire party whenever it should make its appearance.

The City Council had appropriated $500 for the occasion, and in some way it was to be spent Therefore the Committee held long and frequent sessions, resulting in the determination to order carriages by the wholesale, buy blue ribbons by the piece, and honor the coming man to the full extent of their power and the appropriation.

The civic societies, with hats, and aprons, and badges, and bands, and Chief-Marshals, and Committees, and what-not, are also in a stew of feverish anxiety about their place in line, the probability of a private shake of the hand, and the possibility of its being properly recorded in the daily journals—names and all. The local military were not behindhand. They were duly martialed and marshaled, uniformed and equipped, and marched properly through the streets at an early hour in the morning, and at each successive hour of the morning, until the officer's horses and the soldiers' legs were completely used up, and the uniforms of all concerned were hidden inch deep below the gray dust, which fills every street in the city.

At the designated hour the several parts of the grand procession, *i. e.*, the municipal, the civic and the military, left their respective rendezvous and gathered at the dépôt.

The courtesy of Councilman STEER, Secretary MARTIN, and Clerk LUTTS, enabled me to join the municipal branch, and with my companions I drove to the dépôt.

THE STREETS

were thronged with people; the houses were hung with flags and banners; Corcocan badges, Corcoran medals and Corcoran *cartes de visite*, were everywhere visible, and our route lay through a perfect multitude of Irish men, women and children. I found the dépôt barricaded by several thousand citizens. Through them a bit of blue ribbon easily took me, while my note-book opened the doors so carefully guarded by the policemen. Inside the dépôt were several Catholic priests, a number of soldiers and a host of policemen. With them we waited for the whistle, and the locomotive that blowed it.

At 12 o'clock it came, and with it a mighty rush from the populace outside, who swarmed all over the vast dépôt in less time than I describe it. Priests, police, women, reporters and children were mingled together in the closest possible contiguity, while slowly the cars entered the rear doorway.

"CORCORAN's out here!" shouted some rascal at the side, and instantly the crowd swayed "out here;" but not a sign of him was there. We went back again. Corn-stepping, foot-smashing, temper-spoiling, perspiration-inspiring, suffocation-threatening—all this and more was that terrible jam.

Presently a squad of police went roughly through the crowd, and lining their track on either side, made a pathway for the guest.

As good luck would have it, I was pushed violently and with great gusto by a huge and semi-drunk Milesian directly in the arms of Capt. KIRKER, of the Sixty-ninth, who, though somewhat jarred by the shock, kindly lent me a helping hand, and I found myself in the procession immediately behind Gen. CORCORAN. He looks very pale and thin. He is very tall, certainly six feet and two inches; his frame is slight, his eye blue, his head well shaped, his mouth firm, and his beard close shaven. He does not look like a fighting man, nor indeed like a very determined one, though here, doubtless, is a case where physiognomy and fact come into collision.

Leaning on the arm of the Philadelphia Chairman, he passed quietly through the crowd in the dépôt, until he reached the doorway, when there was a sudden rush made, which I feared would lift him from his legs and toss him in its current. He managed, however, to reach the barouche, when he was pointed out to the gaping crowd, who instantly began to cheer, and shout, and hurrah, and scream, and yell, and enthuseise to the last degree. The General said nothing, of course—what could he say?—but smilingly bowed his thanks, with his hat in his hand and his hand on his heart.

THE PROCESSION

was then formed as follows:

High Constables, mounted.
Reserve Corps of Police.
Birgfold's Band.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, P. V., Col. Heenan.
Scott Legion, Col. Tippen.
Zouaves d'Afrique, Col. Collis.
Barouche containing Mr. Dickson, Chairman of Councils and Gen. Corcoran.
Members of City Councils.
Heads of Departments, &c., in carriages.
Civic Societies,
Under the Direction of Chief Marshal Jas. Gibbons.
These consisted of the Fenian Brotherhood, Hibernian and other Irish Associations.

There was, as there always is, great delay in getting started. The High Constables and the various "Heads" and the Highs and Mighties always have so much to do, and so much to think about, and so great an appreciation of the dignity of their position, that time enough to make a world of High Constables is lost before their first movement takes place.

At last it started.

The brass bands and the brass cannon and the shouting multitude vied with each other in honoring the distinguished guest and making the most noise. All along the route the scene was repeated. The crowd would stand and sheer until the General had passed, and then would cut around the block, arriving at the next corner in time to join the shouting throng at that point. So you see they had quite a lively time of it.

The immediate

PLACE OF DESTINATION

was the "Volunteer Refreshment Saloon," a place heretofore described in the TIMES, where troops passing through the city are freely fed and attended to by patriotic ladies and gentlemen, under the competent and liberal direction of Messrs. SAVERY and FITZPATRICK. Last night, for instance, they literally fed over three thousand soldiers who were on the way to the war, and who but for them would have had their little old chunk of bread and their fatty pork, but who lunched bountifully on ham and eggs, bread and butter, coffee and tea, cake and roast beef, to all of which they were helped by dozens of the prettiest girls in Philadelphia, who threw in smiles and words of encouragement, by way of dessert, for nothing.

However, it was to this point that the tortoise-like procession was tending. By skillful strategy I changed my base from the line of march, and drove rapidly to the saloon, which is a beautifully decorated coopers' shop, where I found a sight worth seeing. Outside thousands of people were waiting for CORCORAN; inside several scores of ladies were doing the same thing.

Two long tables were liberally spread with just such fare as is given the traveling soldier. The walls were decorated with flags and banners; the wretched lithographs of BURNSIDE, the Young Napoleon, FREMONT, SIGEL and FOOTE, with which we are all familiar, stared me full in the face; flowers and garlands are hung on every side, and rows of sweet sixteeners stood waiting to wait.

A small cannon, near the door, continually did belch.

After perhaps an hour's delay, the sound of music betokened the coming of the long-looked-for. And it came, First the band entered, giving with *great* effect, "Hail Columbia;" then came Gen. CORCORAN, pale and weary, and no doubt excessively bored. After him, it would be difficult to say who didn't come. Thomas, Richard and Henry rushed frantically in, and cheered continually. The General, having expressed a desire to wash his hands, was shown up stairs, whereupon all the officers, the Committee men and reporters were suddenly seized with a desire for clean hands, and went up stairs also.

But I must be expeditious; it's getting quite late, and I send this by private hand—a hand which is only to be found by a ride to Kensington.

The General took his stand at the head of the table; the brass band was placed just behind him, with the big brass trumpet near his left ear. The ladies got into position, the crowd pressed closer, and we waited for the

WELCOMING SPEECH.

This was given by a Dr. Somebody, whose name I couldn't catch, but who is posted in history. He commenced by stating that sixteen months ago we were a happy nation, war was not in our midst, &c. Then he gave an elaborate sketch of the state of affairs as they existed at that time, North, South, East and West; the story of Fort Sumpter was then graphically detailed, and the uprising of the North portrayed; the deeds of the Sixty-ninth and other Irish regiments were recounted, and the Heavenly Father thanked that such men were permitted to be with and of us.

An inebriated Sergeant, perched upon a pillar, caused considerable amusement by his ill-timed and frequent proposition for three cheers.

To the address of the Doctor, Gen. CORCORAN briefly responded. He said that he was unprepared to make any speech, but that he would say something. He indorsed fully the benevolent enterprise in which the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Volunteer Saloon were engaged, and said that the account of their kindness to the Sixty-ninth, while he was in prison, cheered and sustained him.

He spoke modestly of his own services and said that he had determined not to sheathe his sword until the last vestige of rebellion should be swept away. He hoped that his Irish fellow-citizens would fall into the ranks and do all they could for a country which has done so much for them. He concluded by thanking them for their kindness to him and took his seat, while the band played "Hail Columbia" and the audience gave three cheers.

I am admonished by the clock that I can write no more.

Suffice it to say, he lunched there, and then paraded through the city until he reached Independence Hall, where, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, he was welcomed by His Honor, Mayor HENRY, to whom he briefly responded. HOWARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Gen. CORCORAN arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when a procession formed and escorted him to the refreshment saloon on Washington-street Wharf.

The distinguished and gallant soldier was hailed with a boisterous welcome along the entire route.

After a short detention, the procession resumed its march through the principal streets to Independence Hall.

On his arrival at Independence Hall, Gen. CORCORAN was received by Mayor HENRY in an earnest and patriotic speech, concluding which he said:

It has been yours to yield a high example of self-devotion and of constancy. It has been yours to endure the privations and hardships of war. Heaven grant that it may be yours to lead victorious troops in redress of your country's wrongs, and for the vindication of her rights and fame.

Gen. CORCORAN replied as follows:

Permit me to express my heartfelt thanks for this kind and hospitable reception, which is itself sufficient to repay years of suffering. Here in this hall, where birth was given to the Declaration of Independence, surrounded as I am by effigies of past statesmen of the country, I can hardly conceive that the degenerate sons of those men should, ere their bones are mouldering in the dust, endeavor to drag down the edifice which they gave their lives to construct. An effort is being made to trample under foot all the liberty which we enjoy. Here in this hall, where our patriotic fathers met and deliberated, and where they met each other with a willingness to concede everything but their honor to form a perfect Union, we can well enter into bonds for its preservation. Permit me to say that this demonstration has filled me with joy beyond mention and has made me feel strong enough to fill the promise I made in the South—that within twenty-four hours after I arrived at home I should commence to organize a body of men—all I could gather around me, and go at them again. I am proud to be able to say that my countrymen are doing their share, and are ever willing to do their share; and I may say here to Americans, look out for your laurels or Irishmen may pluck them from you. For myself I am determined to seek no rest until we have restored the Constitution and the Union just as it was. I believe the authorities have now determined to prosecute the war with vigor, and I am with them. I wish to take but a few days to recruit, and do not intend to wear my uniform in any other place than on the battlefield.

The General was then introduced to a number of citizens, and reëntering his carriage, proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where an immense assemblage was gathered. In compliance with their urgent entreaties, Gen. CORCORAN appeared on the balcony and said he was not vain enough to consider this demonstration a personal compliment, but only an evidence of the devotion to the noble institutions under which they live, and for which they believe he had suffered. You have turned out to show your appreciation for my efforts to sustain the Constitution from a fate that threatens to engulf it; and although I was not successful, but soon fell a victim, you would make one believe that—

"The fittest place for a man to die, is where he dies for man."

When I have been tried and convicted as a felon, these convictions have cheered me. [Loud applause.] I suppose you are here to hear my opinions. (Cries —"That's so.") I will give them very briefly, as a soldier ought to do. The Southern States have made up their minds not only to take all the territory they now claim to possess, but the whole country, if you will permit them. Now you have made up your minds not to let them have a foot, unless under the protection of the old flag. Now these are my views. I have entered into this fight for the maintenance of the laws and the Constitution, and am going into the fight again. [Cheers.] I am going again to aid in restoring the Constitution, and I would say, gentlemen, that we should allow no infringements on the Constitution, unless such as are essentially necessary. I am in favor of the President of these United States, [immense cheering,] for the time being invested with the fullest authority, and if he encroaches at all and makes a tear in it I will not say a word, now, but will wait until the war is over, and then put a patch on it. [Cries of "good," "capital."] Citizens, it would be insulting for me to presume to dictate to you what course you should pursue. There is not a man in this city or State who has not made up his mind what he shall do. Shall this glorious country be destroyed by a set of fanatics? Never! [Immense enthusiasm.]

Gen. CORCORAN then created intense enthusiasm among his auditors by expressing his determination to raise a brigade, and received their hearty assurance that he should have a regiment from this city. If he had known this war was going to last so long, he would have, at the commencement, entered into a contract to have it put down by the Irish alone, and he believed they would have been successful, as they would have had enough men to crush the rebels at Manassas, and a victory there would have settled the war. I ought, he continued, perhaps to express myself on one point, and that is, that I have ever been a lover of liberty all the world over, and a hater of despotism, and I say now what I would not give the Southerners the pleasure of hearing me say, when I was among them, that if our Government had infringed on any of the rights of the South as guaranteed by the Constitution, I would have been among the first to have gone with them. He declared himself a Democrat, but he would not allow partisanship to interfere with patriotism. He would clasp the hand of any Know-Nothing or Abolitionist who would stand shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight.

His remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm. He was followed in his speech by Mr. O'GORMAN, after which he retired to his rooms. This evening he is receiving the visits of a large number of his countrymen and citizens generally. He will depart at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning for New-York.

RECEPTION OF GEN. CORCORAN HERE.

The Programme of Arrangements Complete—The Reception at Jersey City—Ceremonies to Take Place in this City—An Ovation Expected.

The Common Council Committee on National Affairs was busily engaged yesterday in completing the arrangements and amending the programme for the reception of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. The official announcement will be found in our advertising columns. President HENRY and Mr. MITCHELL, of the Aldermen, left the City yesterday afternoon, and will return with the escort of the General. A number of interesting communications relative to the reception were received and answered, among which were the following:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

To Alderman Farley, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: I take great pleasure in tendering to your Committee the ferry-boat *Pavonia* for the purpose of conveying Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN from Jersey City to New-York, upon his arrival from Washington on Friday next. Yours, respectfully,

A. A. GADDIS, Superintendent Pavonia Ferry.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 CITY HALL-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

A. A. Gaddis, Esq., Superintendent Pavonia Ferry Company:

SIR: I am in receipt of your returned favor of this date, tendering to the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of Gen. CORCORAN the use of the elegant boat *Pavonia*, to convey the party from Jersey City to New-York. On behalf of the Committee, I accept your liberal and timely offer with many thanks.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CASTLE GARDEN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman T. Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs, &c.:

SIR: On behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration, I have the honor to tender you the use of the Landing dépôt, Castle Garden, for the reception of Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his associates, on the occasion of their arrival here.

I shall be pleased to confer with the Committee relative to any preparations necessary to render the reception one befitting the return of so distinguished a patriot and soldier.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent.

JERSEY CITY RECEPTION.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1862.

Alderman Farley, Chairman Joint Committee, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, held last evening, it was resolved to tender Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN a formal reception at the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, to-morrow afternoon, upon his arrival from Philadelphia, and a Special Committee of one of from each ward was appointed to arrange for such reception.

The Committee desire, through me, to communicate to you, to the end that such arrangements can be made as will insure but little delay at Jersey City, and yet allow the citizens of Jersey City, through their Mayor and Common Council, to manifest to Gen. CORCORAN their esteem and high appreciation of his bravery and worth.

Respectfully, A. A. GADDIS,
Chairman of Committee of Jersey City Common Council.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A telegram has just been received, stating that Capt. DOWNEY and Lieut. UNDERHILL, of the First Fire Zouaves, will return home with Gen. CORCORAN. I therefore the more urgently request, that every Company in the Fire Department be represented in the procession, to welcome our old brother firemen, who have served their country so well.

JOHN DECKER,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

The offer of the ferry-boat was accepted, but, in response to the notification of the proposed reception by the Jersey City Common Council, the Committee was obliged to restrict the welcome to ten or fifteen minutes. The announcement of the return of Capt. DOWNEY and Lieut. UNDERHILL, will no doubt occasion a large turn-out of firemen. Altogether, the reception bids fair to be an event of moment in the history of municipal hospitalities.

Trouble with the Indians in Minnesota.

ATTACK ON THE WHITES—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MASSACRED, ETC.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Indians in Meeker County, this State, exasperated at the non-reception of the money due them from the Government, attacked the whites in the town of Acton and killed several persons, including men, women and children. Several are reported also to have been massacred at the Lower Agency.

The settlers are alarmed and are coming down the Minnesota River.

Four companies, under the command of Ex-Gov. SIBLEY, are ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

Interesting from the Gulf.

STATIONS OF OUR MEN-OF-WAR.

We are indebted to "J. W. C.," Ensign United States navy, for the following report of naval vessels left by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, which arrived here yesterday from Port Royal:

AT PORT ROYAL—United States steamer Henry Andrews, Valparaiso, Planter, flag-ship Wabash, liner Vermont, steam gunboat Keystone State, steam gunboat Alabama, sloop-of-war Dale.

AT STONO INLET—Steam gunboat Pawnee, steam gunboat Ottawa, steamer Ellen.

AT CHARLESTON—Steamer James Adger, steamer Augusta, steam gunboat Marblehead, steamer Bienville, steamer Flag, corvette Vandalia, gunboat Paul Jones, barks Fernandina and Onward, schooner Blunt, steam gunboat Huron.

AT WARSAW INLET—Gunboat Sabago, gunboat Seneca.

AT ST. SIMON'S—Steamer Florida, steamer Madgie, steamer Patroon, steamer J. P. Hale, steamer Western World.

AT ST. JOHN'S—Steamer Uncas, steamer F. B. Hale.

AT OSSABAW—Steam gunboat Unadilla, steam gunboat Pembina.

AT FERNANDINA—Dawn, Sumter.

AT MOSQUITO ISLAND—Steamer South Carolina.

The officers and crews of all these vessels are well.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The French Undisturbed at Orizaba.

Difficulty of Communication with Vera Cruz.

DIVISIONS AMONG THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

Unpopularity of Almonte's Pseudo-Government.

DIPLOMATIC INDICATIONS.

NEWS FROM CUBA AND PORTO-RICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The position of the belligerents in Mexico continues the same. The French are still encamped in Orizaba awaiting orders and reinforcements, and even were they in sufficient force to assume the offensive, the rainy season would preclude operations of much importance. Their sanitary condition is represented as good. Their Mexican allies, under MARQUEZ, still occupy Cordoba, and boast of a triumph over a detachment of 400 soldiers of the liberal forces, who guarded a convoy. The liberals have more cause for triumph in the total rout of BUITRON, who, as mentioned, was infesting the country near the Capital. He was completely defeated by Gen. SEYVA, and escaped with only fifteen men, several of whom have since been captured. I wish the account of the affair could be ended here, but, in accordance with the usual practice of both parties, a large number of the prisoners were shot. We are told that, "although in conformity with the law, all the prisoners should have been shot, as the Brigadier-General Commanding had ordered, yet the Supreme Government, in its innate generosity, ordered that only the commanders and officers should be shot, and the soldiers be sent to the Capital."

As to the difficulty of communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, a violent Almontist, living in the latter place, writes as follows: "Communication between this town and Vera Cruz is very difficult, and the correspondence can only be forwarded when there is a convoy escorted by 800 or 1,000 men. Any detachment of 60 or 100 men which should undertake the journey would be destroyed. This is mainly due to the farming people, who have not been so well treated as they ought to have been by ALMONTE's soldiers."

Since the disaster at Borrego, the quarrels between ZARAGOZA and ORTEGA have been frequent and bitter, whilst NEGRETE, displeased with the former, has resigned, and in consequence the efficacy of his brigade is much impaired. To put a stop to these bickerings DOBLADO persuaded JUAREZ to supersede ZARAGOZA and confide the command to COMONFORT who was then in Tampico, and who was instructed to take the command and to collect as he went a force of two thousand men. But the opponents of COMONFORT, alarming JUAREZ as to the probability of a *coup d'état*, his nomination was rescinded. A dispute between JUAREZ and DOBLADO ensued, and the latter displeased, retired to his estate at Tacubaya. The difficulty was at last arranged by putting aside both ZARAGOZA and COMONFORT, and conferring the command of the army of the East on Gen. PARRODI, who is considered void of personal ambition, but by the moderate tone of his politics is more allied to the Minister than to the President.

The Reactionists have a great dread of the political talents of DOBLADO, and are earnestly seeking for a cleft in the Democratic Party, in which introducing a wedge they can effect a fatal split. Hence they tell the ultra Democrats that DOBLADO having failed in his aspiration to be elected President of the Supreme Court of Justice, threw the weight of his influence in favor of ORTEGA, well knowing that OGAZON, the candidate of the ultras, would not be his pliant tool.

Both Liberals and Reactionists boast of several small local military triumphs, but they are not of much importance, being chiefly to be noted as sullied by military executions. LOSADA, of ALMONTE's party, took Tepic and shot the ex-minister of the treasury, CASTANOS, and others. Again, the cavalry of Chigrahuapam had shot the Reactionists PEREZ, GARCIA and SANDOVAL. Gen. MONTANO, a Reactionist, whilst lying wounded at Izucar, was made prisoner, carried to Puebla and shot.

A letter from Vera Cruz gives a gloomy picture of the state of things there. "The dealers of fine goods are suffering much loss from the quantity accumulated; trade is totally paralyzed. Arrests and banishments are of daily occurrence. The day before yesterday a guerrilla band went to Medellin surprised that little village, and brought ten persons prisoners, leaving five dead. Two of the prisoners were executed and hanged from the lamp posts at 100 yards distance from the public ball-room and garden; the only place for recreation and fresh air in this hell. To make the matter worse, it was Sunday. As our Consul (Spanish) is alone here to represent our country and attend to the multitude of complaints, he has no time except to draw up protests, complain and solicit from the authorities due justice to our countrymen. Some days ago two Frenchmen took some whisky in the grocery of a Spaniard, and falling sick, the store was closed on suspicion of poisoning. Thanks to our Consul the store is again open.

The coasting trade here is very poor. A vessel was sent by Almontist authority from Alvarado to New-Orleans; it returned with a good cargo and was seized as a lawful prize. The *Zorro* and *Bulear*, which left New-York ignorant of the blockade, now suffer the consequences of it; the consignors and consignees are Spaniards, and our Consul is looking into the matter.

The supreme chief of the nation (ALMONTE) has tried a thousand projects to raise the wind, but without success. Paper money did not answer; he put a tax of two per cent. upon real estate, and could not collect; he called a meeting of estate owners and almost begged a three on the thousand; the meeting sung the chorus of the song of the Malakoff, "Oh yes! oh no!" It has not yet been collected. The Chamber of Commerce could not be formed; all refused office, not wishing to bear the burden of this gasping and perishing commerce. The scarcity is great; corn is at an enormous price; beans are at $48 for 300 weight; eggs at five shillings for two; a banana is worth a shilling; meat is so scarce and dear that within two days there will be none; milk is sold at two shillings for a small measure.

Yesterday the Government gave notice to quit their houses to all living outside the walls, a matter of two hundred houses, under penalty of being treated as harborers of bad characters. What a hardship for poor families, some of which have occupied their present dwellings for six generations, and now have no means to pay for a shelter. In a radius of five leagues from this there are more than twenty bands of guerrillas, which are in full communication with those of Orizaba and Jalapa, a distance of thirty leagues. It is said the French soldiers do not agree with their Mexican allies, but on the contrary, distrust them, and when any misfortune happens to their convoys, say that their Mexican friends are the accomplices and thieves. The Mexican officers are without pay and suffer much, as in a month they get about four or six day's pay. The Governor said to Gen. Galvez, when he asked for money, "Get it where you can." Galvez stationed himself outside the walls, and went on stopping the charcoal dealers and farmers that were coming to the city. But it brought him no profit, because the French have returned to the owners the property taken; for this reason most of the soldiers of Galvez have deserted. It was two of these poor wretches that were hung, as I have mentioned above.

They have demanded the monasteries and several abbeys to lodge the French. The expelled parties exclaim, "What then! Did not the poor Spaniards go to encamp outside the walls, and live exposed to the lakes and inclemency of the weather."

Zaragoza had set at liberty the French prisoners taken in the battle near Puebla. The French General reciprocated this act by liberating his Mexican prisoners.

Gutierrez, being pursued by the Government troops, with a small force took refuge with the French at Orizaba. Juarez has closed the port of San Blas on the Pacific coast, to the foreign and coasting trade. The arms ordered from California had arrived at Guadalajara. Gen. Uraga was busy organizing the State forces. The head official of Ciudad Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas, having exacted a forced loan from some Spanish subjects, and whom he imprisoned for refusal, Comonfort, the Military Governor, ordered them to be set at liberty and their property returned, on the ground that foreigners are exempt. The reactionary leader, Armenta, with his forces, has deserted to the Liberals giving up to the Governor of Guanajuato nine of the principal officers of Mejia.

Capt. Mancy, of the French corvette-of-war *Bayonnaise*, dismantled the national schooner *Reforma* for the sake of its rigging, arms, &c., and then sank the hull, only because it carried the Mexican flag.

Lately, in the Campechy waters, an armed Mexican vessel, with its cannon repelled the French war steamer *La Grenade*, which, with two other vessels, gave it battle. The Governor of Campechy gives the following account:

"On its return from Sisal the *Grenade* anchored in this port, and this morning, accompanied by two new vessels which it keeps armed, began a naval engagement with the national sloop *Pizarro*, which had been armed to protect the vessels entering the port, after firing for an hour, the steamer retired with its smaller companions, anchoring at eight or nine miles from the port."

The revolt of Carmen is limited to the island, where it is protected by the French steamers *La Grenade* and *L'Eclair*. In all other parts of the State the people are firm in their attachment to the liberal institutions of the Republic.

A party of Franco-Mexicans surprised the inhabitants of the port of Tuxpam and occupied it. At the expiration of four days, the people recovered from their panic, attacked the invaders, killing several, and taking 28 prisoners. A French war steamer arrived at Tampico and landed an officer with a communication to the Governor. The latter refused to receive the paper, and ordered the officer to return on board.

The proposal of the Superior Court of Justice of Jalisco to form a confederation of all the American Republics, including the United States, meets many advocates among the various corporations of the different States. This idea of the immortal Bolivar is now probably to be realized when the ambition of Europe, scarcely deigning to disguise itself, is manifest to the most incredulous. The Mexican Government is earnestly working to realize this all-important project. Help yourself and Heaven will help you, must be the device of Americans. How truly might the Mexican patriot use the words lent by Byron to the Greek—

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
They have a king who buys and sells,
In native swords and native ranks
The only hope of freedom dwells."

All trade between Vera Cruz and the interior, by way of Jalapa, is strictly prohibited by Almonte, so that the poor foreign merchants are every way subjected to loss.

The garrison of Mazatlan amounts to 4,000 men, and the blockade had been raised, the French corvette-of-war *Bayonaise* having retired. It is said that Galvez had received his passport to leave the Republic. Gen. Woll, the reactionist, who had had a private interview with the Emperor Napoleon, had arrived at Vera Cruz. Two or three thousand French troops from Martinique are expected to arrive by the middle of this month. The City of Guanajuato had been taken by the reactionist Tomas Mejia.

The English Minister, Sir C. Wyke, in his letter replying to the merchants of Vera Cruz who complained of the financial and Custom-house decrees of Almonte, observes:

"Neither Gen. Almonte, nor those ordering in his name, have received the power which they exercise from any legal Mexican authority of any description, and consequently the French are, in my opinion, indirectly responsible for the abuses to which you refer, both as wishing to sustain the absurd pretensions of Almonte, as well as for having delivered to his partisans the Vera Cruz Custom-house, instead of retaining it in their power, after the place was evacuated by the Spanish troops, whose commanders had charge of its management whilst the port was occupied by the united forces of the three Powers. Considering these circumstances, if they insist upon any of the acts of which you complain, you ought to come to an understanding with the principal French authority of the city, and, if necessary, present your protest in due form before him, so that he may withdraw his protection from a set of people, who, without that support, could not do so much harm in the name of a mock Government whose existence is unknown in parts of the Republic, which is repelled by public opinion from one extremity of the country to the other, wherever it is known, and that only commands in two cities in which French bayonets sustain it; that the handful of men who form this supposed Government, arrogate an authority which they neither have nor deserve, and by means of which they try to trample upon the rights not only of their fellow-citizens, but also upon those of the foreign merchants residing in the country, and who are under the protection of the Government and the laws which they outrage, and which they aspire to defy, sheltered by a foreign protection which should never have been conceded to them.

I have reason to believe that the Spanish Legation has sent to its Consul in Vera Cruz, the necessary instructions, to observe the same conduct as I recommend to you to follow, and I hope that your united efforts will induce the commandant of that city to take proper means to put a stop to such scandalous abuses, &c."

Sir Charles Wyke and his Spanish colleague also direct the previous arrangement as to the custom duties to be strictly followed, but in the present state of affairs the receipts can be scarcely anything.

Almonte's organ, the *Eco de Europa*, has made a grand attack upon Gen. Cobos, and published intercepted letters which show the agreement which existed between that partizan leader and the Minister Doblado. The first from Doblado, dated May 1, acknowledges a previous letter from Cobos, and introduces two agents authorized to effect an arrangement; the bases were, the troops of Cobos to fight the foreign enemy; their respective military ranks to be acknowledged; the debts contracted by the Generals of that army, to the amount of $300,000, to be acknowledged and paid by checks on the United States Treasury, out of the loan from that Government. Cobos, who is now in Havana, has published a pamphlet of forty pages in his vindication, and also in a letter to the *Prensa*, complains of the charges as calumnies, and declares his only offense has been "the not wishing to form in line with those who have drawn a foreign invasion to their country, affecting to form a ridiculous Government, in which form part a filibustero, who, in 1851, was enrolled amongst the annexationists to the United States and a fugitive debtor." He not only does not deny the authenticity of the letter of Doblado, but publishes others showing negotiations were pending; and he asserts that his successor, Gen. Marquez, was present at the interviews where the agents of Doblado proposed a grand movement to overthrow Juarez and the ill-fated Constitution—thus nullifying the Red Party; to have new elections, negotiate with the Allies, and so crush the traitorous pretensions of Almonte. Of his successor, Marquez, who protested that he only desired the welfare of his country, he remarks it is a very singular way to seek such a thing amongst its invaders, and under the orders of Almonte, a subject of Maximilian. As the character of a greater man than either Almonte or Cobos is involved in the discussion—namely, the reputation of Doblado—it would be unjust to him not to await his version, for that of Cobos imputes to him the conspiring against the Government, of which he was a prominent member. In justice to him it must, however, be said that many Reactionists censure the simplicity of Cobos, as being the dupe of Doblado, who invented the *coup d'état* as a means of delaying the junction of the French and their Mexican Allies.

El Heraldo, of the City of Mexico, informs us that the primary and secondary elections for nominating the Deputies who are to begin their sessions on the 16th September, and also for filling the vacant judicial offices, had taken place in the Capital with the greatest possible order, and the remaining districts and towns were equally tranquil in their elections.

On the 1st of August a decree was published ordering an extraordinary tax of $100 per person, to be collected throughout the Republic—foreigners being excepted. This tax will amount to $800,000.

On the 7th the French mail steamer *Tampico* arrived at Santiago de Cuba, the day of sailing from St. Nazaire having been changed to the 17th. At Martinique the *Tampico* found four war vessels with 3,000 soldiers on board, who were to continue their voyage to Vera Cruz. The same steamer had on board 120 soldiers of the Engineer corps, all natives of Martinique. So that France boldly pursues its ambitious and unscrupulous designs, whilst its allies vacillate and trust to the chapter of accidents to deliver them from their dilemma. The irresolution of English policy is due to a desire to avoid quarrels with the Hector of Europe, but Spanish policy, though equally undefined, is due to another source, the weakness of the Ministry; now it is the retrograde section which defies O'Donnell by the resignation of Mon, then it is threatened by the Progresistas, who propose to put Prim into O'Donnell's place. The *Diario de Barcelona*, one of the best informed journals of Spain, tells us that Mon grounded his resignation on the return of the troops from Vera Cruz, and the declaration of the ministry that the treaty of Loudon, if not broken, was at least in abeyance. O'Donnell flew into a rage at his abrupt resignation, and an interview of more length than cordiality did not improve the situation of matters. The Embassy was offered to the Marquis of Duero, but he preferred his present post of President of the Senate, and so proposed his brother, our late Captain-General, who accepted, but with the understanding, it is said, that he completely disapproved of Prim's conduct. But it is thought that some change in the ministry is unavoidable to appease the ambition of some of the party leaders, and the French partisans insist upon the admission of Mon and Rios Rosas. With regard to Prim, he has many defenders, but likewise many and powerful enemies, and to tell the truth, he has lately lost ground.

Nothing particularly worthy of note has taken place in the island of late. The excessive heat and drought, greater than for some years past, has not, as might have been expected, induced unusual sickness. The principal subject of complaint is the paucity of communication with New-York, for we have but one steamer on that route, the *Columbia*, which, fortunately, is a most excellent and swift vessel, and whose Captain and Purser are eulogized by every passenger for their attention and politeness. This deficiency of steamers has raised a discussion as to the tonnage dues exacted by the United States from Spanish vessels, which, it must be observed, is a retaliatory measure, caused by the great difference made by Spain in the dues collected from Spanish and foreign ships. To encourage the visits of the English, and afterward of the American mail steamers, the law was relaxed in their favor, and they only paid dues on the freight actually landed, and not on their capacity. A similar concession is now asked as an act of justice toward Spanish steamers in American ports. In discussing the subject, one of the arguments of the *Diario* is so absurd that it is worthy of transcription. It is true, says that paper, that a difference exists between the tonnage dues collected, but as all foreign vessels are treated alike, and no other nation has complained, the Americans have no right to retaliate. Steam communication with Porto Rico is also about to cease. The subsidy for carrying the mails have been withdrawn; the owners of the *Ocean Bird* declare the line unprofitable. In compensation, the *Mexico* is advertised to sail for Vera Cruz on the 21st. Two British war steamers have lately touched here *en route* for the same port.

LARA.

FROM CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

Affairs at Bowling Green—Reports of Morgan's Movements—The Paroled Prisoners Captured at Gallatin—The Case of Col. Turchin, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bowling Green, Ky., Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

All sorts of rumors and reports, some of them of the most startling character, have been in circulation, greatly to the excitement of the public mind, during the last twenty-four hours. It was currently reported, and the report has found its way into the newspapers, that an engagement had taken place between some of the National soldiers, stationed at this place, and a part of Morgan's men, in Allen County, fourteen miles from here. None of Morgan's men have been in that locality, nor has any engagement been had. On the morning of the 13th, the day after Morgan's raid upon Gallatin, it was ascertained that a drove of beef cattle was being driven through the County of Allen for the use of Morgan at Gallatin. Col. Bruce, Commandant of the post at this place, promptly sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept them. The cavalry came up with the cattle in Allen, fifteen miles east of this place, and succeeded in capturing the entire drove, with their drivers. The cattle, thirty-seven head, were brought to this place, and will be slaughtered and used by our loyal troops. The drivers were held in custody. From this affair originated the report that skirmishing had been going on in the vicinity.

Another report obtained currency and credence yesterday, to the effect that Morgan, after having been driven from Gallatin by our forces, had united his command with that of Col. Forrest, and returned to Gallatin with an augmented force of 7,000 men, driving our men before him, and announcing his determination to hold the place at all hazards. This report had no foundation in fact. Morgan was driven from Gallatin on the 13th by the Federal forces sent from Nashville. He lost several of his men in the attack made upon his rear, as it was retreating from the place. Among his killed was Capt. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington. Capt. Breckinridge was cousin to John C. Breckinridge, and, I believe, a nephew of that sterling patriot, Rev. N. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He was shot in the breast, the ball piercing a vital part, killing him almost instantly. He fell backward from his horse and expired, a victim of treason to his country. Morgan and his gang left Gallatin quickly as they came. He returned, it is thought, toward East Tennessee. Upon what point he may attempt his next dash cannot now be surmised.

The paroled prisoners captured at Gallatin reached this point last evening; they will be forwarded North immediately. The damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. It will take much labor to repair the injuries to the tunnel near Gallatin, and some time must elapse before travel can be resumed on the road. No mails from the Southwest have yet been received, and we are still in ignorance of the operations of Gen. Buell and his gallant army. There being no mail or traveling communication between this region and the army of Buell, the greatest anxiety prevails as to its condition and operations. This anxiety is heightened by the various reports, gathered incidentally, concerning his position. It is reported to-day, though not credited, that a large rebel force under Bragg has secured position between Nashville and Buell, and that Kirby Smith, with another heavy force, is in his front. The absence of reliable information from Buell, and the many reports concerning his "perilous situation," intensify public anxiety in regard to his fate. The universal public confidence in Gen. Buell's sagacity and generalship, inspires the highest hopes that he will maintain his positions, get the better of his enemies, and achieve the most brilliant successes in his Southern campaign. Whether any of the reports concerning the peril that environs him be true or not, it is evidently the aim of the rebels to so harass him by continued and systematic guerrilla warfare upon his rear, cutting off his communications, robbing him of his supplies, and breaking up his rear posts, that he will be forced to fall back into Tennessee or Kentucky, abandoning to them the vast country his victorious arms have subdued. It is, then, an imperative duty that reinforcements be quickly and unsparingly poured into Kentucky and Tennessee, in numbers sufficient to put an effectual stop to all guerrilla bands, and break up all nests of treason in the rear of Buell. This would prevent the possibility of his having to fall back toward the Ohio, and enable him to drive vigorously forward against the enemy from his present advance base of operations. These reinforcements will, without doubt, be speedily forthcoming. Beside the newly raised thousands in Kentucky, regiment after regiment are daily crossing the Ohio, hurrying to the rescue. The Seventieth Indiana Regiment, eleven hundred strong, commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison, and recruited at Indianapolis—the larger portion of it under the late call—reached this place to-day, and went into camp. It is a magnificent regiment, and will compare favorably with any in the service. Morgan, while at Gallatin, sent Col. Bruce a note stating that he would visit this place in a few days. The only fear is that he will learn the preparations made for his reception, and postpone his promised visit.

It is the conviction of very many loyal and well informed persons that Kentucky is again to be invaded by the rebels, and that the invasion is to be made at several different points simultaneously, and with all the force they can muster for the purpose. Some even go so far as to express their belief that the seat of war will be transferred from Virginia to Kentucky and Tennessee. We do not participate in the feeling that the latter is the design of the rebels; but the invasion and occupation of Kentucky is one of their darling schemes, and evidences are not wanting that, without some speedy reverse, they will immediately attempt to carry the scheme into execution. Already it is stated, upon very authentic authority, that Cerro Gordo Williams, a rebel chief of considerable notoriety, is at Prestonburgh with 1,500 men. Prestonburgh is a small town, the county seat of Floyd County, in the eastern part of the State, situated on the west fork of Big Sandy. It is about 140 miles southeast of Frankfort. This position has to the rebels the advantage of immediate connection with the border counties of Virginia and the most disaffected sections of Kentucky. Humphrey Marshall is also reported at Cattlesburgh, in Greenup County, on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of Big Sandy, 140 miles east of Frankfort, with a considerable, and rapidly increasing rebel force to cooperate with Williams. While these demonstrations are making in the eastern part of the State, Johnson is gathering his guerrillas at Rumsey, in McClean County, near Henderson, in the southwestern portion of the State, and Morgan and Forrest hover around us, threatening and attacking our most exposed points. Whatever the signs of the times portend, may Heaven avert the calamity of rebel rule in Kentucky, and preserve unsullied the flag of our whole country.

CURTIUS.

Bowling Green, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

Another day and still no Southern mails. The work on the road between here and Nashville, repairing the damage done by the recent Morgan raid, is being pushed forward energetically, and in a few days trains will be running regularly. Since Morgan's departure from Gallatin, nothing has been heard of him and his followers. Their whereabouts is not even conjectured; they are no doubt, however, hovering around some of our most exposed points, watching their opportunity to make another successful dash upon detached portions of our forces. It is stated in some of the papers that Capt. W. C. P. Breckinridge was not killed at Gallatin. If the positive statements of men who know the rebel Captain well, and who aver that they saw him fall, and saw his body after he was shot, are to be relied on, he was most certainly killed as stated in my letter of the 15th inst.

By telegraph from Huntsville, Ala., it is ascertained that the Court-martial instituted to investigate grave charges preferred against Col. J. B. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, late of Gen. Mitchel's Division, has concluded its labors, sustaining the charges, and peremptorily dismissing Col. Turchin from the service. The verdict is a most righteous one, and its rendition is honorable alike to the Court and to the holy cause in which the armies of the Union are engaged. The friends and partisans of Col. Turchin endeavor to create the impression that he has been a persecuted man, and attempt to palliate his high offences by the circumstances surrounding him. All such attempts are vain, and against the unanimous verdict of intelligent Union citizens, whose misfortune it has been to have Col. Turchin quartered in their midst during his campaign. Col. Turchin may be a brave man and a skillful officer, but that his march through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama was characterized by acts of atrocity and barbarism, unbecoming the dignity of a civilized soldier and the humanity of a man of proper instincts, is the overwhelming testimony of the people of the country through which he passed. After the evacuation of Bowling Green, Ky., by the rebels last Winter, this same Turchin led his German regiment, composing the advance of Gen. Mitchel, into the town. Notwithstanding it was well known as the strongest Union section in Kentucky, and notwithstanding the terrible sufferings of the citizens during a six months' occupancy of the place by the rebel army, the town was virtually given up to the robbery of his soldiers. Every store in the place was broken open and ransacked, and all articles of value abstracted, the grossest insults being bestowed upon all who offered resistance. Houses were broken into, doors knocked from their hinges, windows were smashed to pieces, valuable furniture was split up to kindle fires with, and several houses literally ruined. These acts were causelessly and wantonly done while Turchin was making no effort to suppress them. Union men, too, who had suffered untold wrongs by the rebels, and who had longed and prayed for deliverance by our armies, were the sufferers. Your correspondent was an eye-witness to these acts, and knows whereof he speaks. The same spirit was exhibited by Turchin at other points. His conduct at the town of Athens, Ala., was especially odious, not to say criminal. Your correspondent was in Athens just after the depredations upon that place by his soldiers. The stores were broken into and robbed, safes were broken open and large sums of money taken from them; houses were taken possession of, and the occupants subjected to maltreatment and indignities too revolting and disgusting to enunciate here. No effort was made to restrain the soldiers till their work was accomplished, if any effort was made at all. Loyal citizens of that section, citizens who rejoiced at the reappearance of the old flag that had been torn from them against their will, citizens of honor and integrity, know these to be facts. In the face of this knowledge, it is folly to attempt any extenuation of the conduct of Col. Turchin, or to relieve him of the obloquy attaching to him by the recent verdict of the Court-Martial. It is due to Gen. Buell, and the officers of his brave army, that these facts should be known; it exculpates them from the charge of persecution of Turchin, which has been raised by some of the friends of that officer. The Court-Martial was composed of officers of well known military experience, and of the highest characters for patriotism, virtue and integrity. Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, commanding the Twentieth Brigade, presided; Gen. Sumner, of Ohio, commanding the Tenth Brigade; Col. Jones, of the Forty-second Indiana regiment; Col. Beatty, of the Third Ohio Regiment; Col. Sedgwick, of the Second Kentucky; Col. Curran Pope, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, and Col. Munday, of the Twenty-third Kentucky Regiment, composed the Court. The testimony was adduced, the case was thoroughly investigated, and the accused allowed to make his own defence, and all the liberties usual in such cases. The testimony was summed up; by the verdict the charges were sustained, and the accused dismissed from the service. *Sic transit Turchin.*

Volunteering and enlisting has gone on finely in this region. Many new regiments are full, and have reported ready for service. With such alacrity have volunteers come forward, that the Adjutant-General of the State has already given notification that no more twelve months' men can be accepted. This notice grieves many of our brave boys who had enrolled their names for active twelve months' duty, but whose regiments did not fill up time enough for acceptance, before the required number had been received. Such will go into the cavalry, the nine months, or any sort of honorable service to which they may be called. Since the excitement incident to the recent raids into Tennessee, has somewhat subsided, there has been quite a calm in military circles. Additional and formidable reinforcements have arrived in Southern Kentucky, and a comparative sense of security prevails. Notwithstanding this feeling of immediate security, however, there seems to pervade the minds of the strongest and best informed Union men an undefinable anxiety and dread that some reverse may happen, and that, at no distant day, the rebels may in force repossess themselves of the Southern part of the State. This feeling of dread will not be entirely removed until the magnitude of our armies shall be swelled by recruits to a force sufficient to push on offensive operations, and protect all important rear points against guerrilla raids and midnight attacks. A considerable number of deluded young men from the southern part of the State have, within the past few days, clandestinely departed for "Dixie." Availing themselves of the pretext of the draft and Morgan's sudden appearance on our border, they left for the purpose of linking their fortunes with those who are in search of lost "rights." Let them go. Enemies at large had better be in our front than among us or in our rear.

One of Morgan's Lieutenants was secured at this place on the evening of the 15th. He came with a pass from his Colonel, (Col. Duke,) pretending to be in search of a Dr. Allen, who they lost during a previous raid into the State. Hynes is the name of the rebel Lieutenant. He is from Bardstown, Ky. The rebel claimed, under his pass, the privileges of a bearer of a flag of truce, and vehemently protested against his arrest. Col. Bruce very properly regarded him as a prisoner of war, and sent him to Gen. Buell for final disposition. Strange to say, the rebel Hynes met here his father, who is surgeon in Col. Boone's Twenty-eighth (loyal) Kentucky Regiment, and who was at Gallatin when surprised by Morgan.

CURTIUS.

GEN. MORGAN'S COLUMN.

THE NATIONALS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

THE CAPTURE OF THE IMPORTANT POSITION—PROBABLE ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS TO RECAPTURE IT—WAITING FOR GEN. BUELL, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

Many eyes are turned in the direction of East Tennessee. It is yet problematical whether Gen. Buell, the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, or Gen. George W. Morgan—commanding four brigades, at the "Gap," is most likely to reach Knoxville first. But certain it is that if Gen. Buell had furnished a few thousand troops two months since, to have kept open Gen. Morgan's rear, and to have guarded his supply trains, he had long since been in Knoxville and Morristown, and Kentucky would have been saved the loss and disgrace of the rebel Morgan's "raid" upon the richest, most populous and best part of the corn-cracker State.

Your readers were in due time apprised of the surrender of Cumberland Gap. The rebels had spent more than a year industriously fortifying it. The length of roads cut on the hill-sides—the extent of the rifle pits—the strength of the breastworks thrown up—the number of log-dwellings erected, and the quantity of forest trees felled—would greatly surprise a casual observer, and even a military man would be astonished that a position so strong should have been surrendered, by at least 5,000 men, without shooting or wounding a single man of the investing force!

The rebels seemed to have been seized by an unaccountable panic, and to have left in very great haste. All the approaches to their artillery, musketry, and supplies of water and food, were well guarded by nature and art, and yet they left nearly everything but arms and ammunition—indeed, all their heaviest guns were left behind—and ran as though in danger of being crushed by a hundred thousand men.

They were evidently under the impression that the Yankees would be compelled to attack them on the northwest slopes of the mountains, which they had so well fortified. They seemed to be well satisfied that every pass had been by them well guarded. Placing a strong force across the road leading from Cumberland Ford, they seemed confident that all was safe in that direction; but Gen. Morgan wheeled his army to the right, as though about to take the direction of Middle Tennessee. After a little hard cutting and climbing, his army reached the crest of the mountains, eighteen miles southwest of the gap. Here the artillery was hoisted up on the one side and lowered down on the other, till the greater part of the army and its munitions were over. Gen. Morgan then received an order to retrace his steps! and most of his material was again hoisted and lowered to retreat! In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief was induced to rescind his order, and to grant permission to Gen. Morgan and his army to proceed. This movement the boys hailed with renewed joy, and soon possessed the valley and the roads leading to the southeastern slope of the gap. Indeed, the southeastern face of the mountain presents a precipitous rock for a long distance from its summit, and from the plain it rises more than 1,200 feet. Standing on its highest point, now capped with splendid guns of very long range, you have a grand horizon, with a radius of at least twenty miles.

But to return: So soon as the rebels learned that the Yankees were prepared to invest them on both sides, starvation and destruction stared them in the face. The handful of men thrown over the mountain were magnified into an army of at least 25,000 veterans. The secesh waited not an hour, but destroying everything they could not hastily remove, they marched South as rapidly as possible. That very day the National army took possession of these formidable works, and before the sun set, a national salute was reverberating among the hills and through the vallies of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee; here these States all corner.

The Nationals took possession on the 18th day of June; and had Gen. Morgan been reasonably supported and permitted to move before the 4th of July he would, without danger or loss, have taken possession of Knoxville and Morristown, and recruited a large army near the centre of Secessia; but we had to wait for orders from Gen. Buell, and troops to guard our supplies between here and Lexington, Ky. In the meantime the rebels have recovered from their alarm, and are actually making preparations to invest this stronghold! In our possession the Gap has been greatly strengthened, and splendid batteries of artilleries are in position. The rebels cannot certainly entertain a reasonable hope of repossessing the Gap; but a show of investment may do something toward making Gen. Morgan cautious in advancing his army to coöperate with Buell in his march through East Tennessee.

We are, however, anticipating a lively time here and in this vicinity, until all this Hill country returns to its true position to the Union.

Many thought President Lincoln's recommendation to aid Kentucky and Tennessee in the construction of a railroad to connect East Tennessee with the railroads of Kentucky, a chimerical project and uncalled for; but now many are well satisfied that economy and strategy required such a work. We are 126 miles from Lexington, Ky. The roads are horrible, and through a country, if infested by guerrillas, most difficult to guard. Such a great public work would do much to confirm all the wavering, and to make them staunch defenders of the Government. The losses sustained, and the expense of 3,000 teams to supply the army here, will soon make up a sum that, judiciously applied, would grade a railroad the entire distance. Such a railroad would enable the Government to throw a hundred thousand men into the very centre of rebeldom in quarter the time they can be by any other route.

In the meantime, we are doing the best we can, in hopes of soon seeing the back of the last rebel in East Tennessee.

We have a son of Gov. Andy Johnson Colonel of a Tennessee regiment, and one of Parson Brownlow's sons Lieutenant-Colonel of the same. A son of Hon. Mr. Maynard also holds an important position. This, then, is the army to lead back the fugitive Tennesseeans and to reinstate them in their true positions. The army is in good heart and good health, and complains only that it is kept back from actual service.

ZETA.

The Wants of the Western Sanitary Commission.

The Western Sanitary Commission, of St. Louis, is under the necessity of again appealing to the patriotic citizens of the loyal States, for the contribution of money and hospital stores.

The demands upon this Commission are as great as at any previous time, and the field of its labors is daily enlarged. An army of not less than 150,000 men, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri, and the gunboat flotilla, looks to St. Louis for nearly all its sanitary supplies, and must continue to do so through the war, as the most convenient and accessible place at all seasons of the year. Heretofore the Commission has been able to meet all requisitions. It has never refused to send liberally and promptly, to any point, whatever has been needed to alleviate suffering and to cure or prevent sickness. At the present time arrangements are in progress to supply regiments in the field with vegetables and other articles of food for sick and convalescent soldiers. At Corinth and Columbus this will be done by coöperation with Dr. Warriner, Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, and elsewhere by the Western Commission alone.

For nearly two months past the Western Sanitary Commission has been left to rely almost exclusively upon its own resources and the liberality of the citizens of St. Louis. The attention of the loyal States has been directed chiefly to the armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the Department of the Mississippi has been comparatively forgotten. In the whole eight weeks the contributions received from all our sister States would not supply the demand of a single day! The Western Commission has continued its work thus far without diminution, and makes no complaint of this temporary and unavoidable neglect, which is fully explained by the pressing need of the Eastern armies. But its treasury is getting low, and it is in imminent danger of exhaustion. Its members are striving to economize in all expenditures, so that every dollar received shall go to the direct relief of suffering. They are still willing and thankful to give their own time and labor gratuitously, and to contribute freely from their own means, as they have always done. But they are not willing to incur debt, and the renewed liberality of those who have heretofore helped them must intervene, or the sick and wounded will soon cry for relief in vain.

This appeal is, therefore, most earnestly and affectionately made to all loyal and humane persons in the Union. They have already done much, but redoubled efforts in all departments of the war must now be made. The 600,000 new recruits will not be without their sick and wounded, and many a hard battle must yet be fought. Let the rich give of their abundance. Let the poor spare all they can.

The articles most needed are hospital shirts and drawers, socks, slippers, dressing gowns, farina, corn starch and delicacies, and money, which is the representative of all.

Boxes should be sent by Merchants' Dispatch, (prepaid, if possible,) to "James E. Yeatman, Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Missouri," with names on the box of the party sending, so as to insure prompt acknowledgment.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
WM. G. ELLIOT,
M. SCHUYLER,
} Committee.

J. A. Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden-lane, will take charge of contributions for the above object.

FROM BUFFALO.

The International Horse Fair—The War Feeling in Western New-York—The Skedaddling Mania, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

The International Horse Fair commenced in this place to-day, and the universally-appreciated, simple-footed, non-ruminating quadruped constituting the family of Cuvier's order of *Pachydermata*, is become the general theme of conversation. The influx of strangers is very great, notwithstanding the fair itself is comparatively limited in the matter of entries, owing, of course, to the present condition of the country, all Southern stock being necessarily detained at home. But the stock on exhibition is of the first quality of its kind; and the trials of speed will equal, doubtless, the best made hitherto by similar breeds. Certainly, in compact form, elegance of structure and proportions, and grace of movements, combining strength and speed, some of them are *par excellence*. Nearly every country has its peculiar breed of horses, adapted to the climate and wants of the region. Arabia has its fleet-footed and docile steeds, remarkable for their powers of endurance. Tartary boasts of a breed noted for enduring the most inclement seasons and great scarcity of food. Persian horses are well adapted to that country, and are descended from the Arabic, but are inferior in many respects. Barbary has long enjoyed the reputation of giving to the world the best horses for military purposes. Turkish writers mention a breed as nearly equal to the Arabic. In Germany and France we have a modification of the above breeds, very hardy, and able to endure the service of military campaigns better than any other, except, perhaps, the English studs. In Great Britain we find that more attention has been devoted to breeding than in any other country, and, really, they surpass the world in one qualification—*speed!* Yankee-like, we have taken the advantage of all the best breeds, and our stock compares favorably with that of our trans-atlantic neighbors. In trotting horses, which is a peculiar and sometimes difficult gait, we stand unequaled, having achieved the quickest time, *vide Flora Temple*. The thorough-bred racing horse is the product of the Arabian and the English stock—the hunting horse is the product of the crossing of a stallion of the first blood with a less pure mare, and the roadster, charger, carriage and dray-horses are generally of the best common breeds, and noted for their strong limbed qualities as well as for docility and intelligence. It is a difficult thing to discover a pure Arabian in these days. The magnificent span owned by Secretary Seward were to have been on exhibition, but for unexplained reasons have not appeared at the fair grounds. From time to time the stock-raising and horse-fancying public are misled with stories concerning the Arabian horse, which extort much wonderment among horse curiosos. The real truth of the matter is, little is known respecting them west of the Arian and African deserts. Among them are all grades of horses just the same as here, some of which not worth one dollar, often bring large sums of money. The American horse of wild stock is Andalusian in origin, brought on by Spaniards and crossed with Moorish blood, which last came from Arabian stock, so that the American horse *de facto* is of Arabian descent. The animal of which the Arab is so justly proud, until recently, was unknown in any stable off the desert. Neither England, France or Germany possessed a single *Khamsa* horse (*Khamsa* is the Arabic numeral *five*) ten years ago, and the Viceroy of Egypt, with over two hundred splendid horses in his "string," was unable to purchase one of these highly-prized animals. Mr. Richards, of New-Orleans, an American gentleman of intelligence and wealth, while on a tour of pleasure in the East, obtained two horses of the *Khamsa* blood. Subsequently some splendid additions were made to his stables from the region of Anezes Bedouins, on the desert of Palmyra, east of Damascus. These have introduced the purest blood of the nation we refer to into American stock, from which have come a fine progeny. The effect of crossing the stock will now be fairly tested. For draft purposes the Arabian stock is of no value, but for the saddle, especially for army purposes, it cannot, we think, be possibly excelled.

The entries at this fair are from the loyal States and the Canadas. They comprise every description, including among the fleet-footed animals the noted horse *Gen. McClellan*, whose speed will be tested on Thursday, in conjunction with other fast animals yet to arrive. There are several fine specimen roadsters from Ohio and the interior of this State, while the Upper and Lower Canadas send several really perfect horses, calculated for carriage and draft purposes. The hurry in which the fair has been gotten up, and the constant arrival of blood stock suggests the propriety of deferring any special mention of these fine breeds until they have all been collected upon the ground and been tested upon the track. To-morrow promises to be a fair day, and the grounds will doubtless be overcrowded with people.

This afternoon a large concourse of people assembled at Fort Porter, which is situated in this city, to witness a review of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Col. Chapin, commanding. The regiment is made up of a fine body of men, over seven hundred strong. They leave for the seat of war on Tuesday, *via* New York City.

Ex-President Fillmore drills his Home Guard regularly each week. They are now fully organized, and have adopted a neat and appropriate dress.

An excellent Irish regiment is being actively organized here by Col. McMahon, assisted by some of the leading Buffalonians. There is a strong desire on the part of the Irish people here to demonstrate what irresistible troops Irishmen make. Certainly, the loyal citizens of Buffalo may feel safe in committing the reputation of the Queen City of the Lakes for patriotism and courage into the keeping of such men. The other regiments from this section of the Empire State are rapidly filling, thus gradually doing away with the prospects of a draft. All through Western New-York the war feeling is intense. Any amount of blood and treasure will be voluntarily offered to the Government to bring the rebellion to a speedy close. In every town and village, however remote and isolated, there may be seen the recruiting sergeant's colors floating in the breeze, and the hardy sons of toil, from the surrounding country, coming in dozens to enlist and save the country. New-York is acting nobly in this war, and her sons will not fail to sustain her reputation for loyalty and love for the Union, let the war last as long as it will and cost what it may.

The opinion so rife in New-York that large numbers are daily attempting to skedaddle to the Canadas is quite erroneous. A conversation with the United States Deputy-Marshals here revealed the fact that only a few cowardly fellows attempted the thing, and out of these the majority were arrested. How many there are who would like to leave quietly for a northern tour is quite a different thing. The entire coast on the lakes and along the northern part of the State is so carefully guarded that it seems almost impossible for any one to venture on British soil with success. No persons are allowed to pass on any route leading into the Queen's dominions unless they possess papers showing their right to leave the country under existing proclamations and general orders. The influx from Canada is as great as ever, but these are mostly known subjects of the British Crown, doing business in the Western States and are allowed to pass to and fro without molestation. As the rule and *régime* now stand, we venture to assert that no citizen not having a passport can effect an entrance into the Canadas unless he resorts to deception. A gentleman tells me of a young Buffalonian who bought a through ticket to Chicago and on the strength of it crossed the Niagara river. At Brantford, in Canada, however, the citizens of that town gave him such an inhospitable reception that he declares his intention to return and take his chances of being drafted. The Brantford *Expositor* gives the following "first-rate notice" to the runaways:

"On Saturday last a number of Abraham Lincoln's subjects, between the ages of 18 and 45, in order to avoid being drafted into the Northern army of the United States, to serve their country in the 'tented field,' took through tickets on the B. & L. H. Railway from Buffalo to Detroit, but left the cars at Brantford, and thus eluded the vigilance of the 'lookout' men stationed on the frontier lines to prevent the genuine American *patriots* from skedaddling to Canada.

'The patriots all, for be it understood,
They leave their country for their country's good.'

These cowardly knaves who flee their country in its hour of need to save their own miserable pelts ought to be treated with scorn and contempt by every loyal and honest man in the Province. We should be glad to see thousands of really honest, worthy and industrious Americans coming amongst us for the purpose of carrying on some kind of useful business, and would take them by the hand and give them a cordial, a hearty welcome. But we want none of those caitiff wretches who come over here to take refuge under the folds of the British flag merely to evade the sacred duty they owe to their own country, when its very existence as a nation is threatened with dissolution. They are not the kind of men that are wanted in Canada, but they are the kind that every truly British heart, whether it sympathizes with the North or South, must despise."

Two men, named Cook and Bennett, residing about twenty miles from Buffalo, in the village of Alden, recently left at midnight for the Queen's dominions. On the discovery of their absence, and its cause, the citizens kindly united in making public their action in the following bill, which is posted throughout Erie County:

Vamoosed! Skedaddled!!—One Cent Reward.—The subscriber will pay One Cent each, for Cook and Bennett, who, it is supposed, skedaddled through fear of draft. They left the town of Alden not long since for Canada.

Description.—Long ears, little courage, some change, light hair and long legs.

Vigilance Committee.

The Western New-York Diocese of the Episcopal Church meet in this City to-morrow. Bishop DeLancey will preside.

T. T. B.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Annual Meeting at Hartford, Conn

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hartford, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction commenced its sessions in the hall of the House of Representatives in this city, at 2½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hawes. The Institute was welcomed in behalf of the citizens by Mr. Washburne; in behalf of the State, by His Excellency Gov. Buckingham.

The President, A. P. Stone, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass., responded to each of the gentlemen with thanks, and proceeded to read his annual address, which was quite brief, appropriate and patriotic.

The subject of methods of teaching Geography was then taken up for discussion, and was spoken upon by Mr. Boyden, Principal of the Normal School, Bridgewater; Prof. Hewitt, of the Normal University, Bloomington, Illinois; Prof. F. A. Allen, Principal of the Chester County Normal School, Pennsylvania; Alfred Greenleaf, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Mr. Bartlett, Principal of the High School, New-Britain.

In the course of his remarks, Prof. Allen stated that there is still a person who officiates in a pulpit in the State of Pennsylvania, who believes that the earth does not revolve upon its axis. Lest any one should consider him a specimen of Pennsylvania preachers, he would state that he is a native of Massachusetts. Prof. Allen thought the teaching of Geography was generally commenced at the wrong end. The great natural causes, such as heat, moisture, &c., which go to influence the conditions of a country, were first to be learned, he thought, and the results should be learned, such as the founding of cities at the points where they are, as a consequence of their natural advantages. Many children, after being taught that the earth is a globe, or ball, and have a ball with a smooth surface presented to them to illustrate the form, on going out and seeing the surface, conclude that the teacher was mistaken; for they see, though they may not express it in the same way that the Irishman did, that the earth is "full of hilly holes and hollow bunches."

WAR MEETING.

The noise of the music for the gathering at a war meeting in the State-House yard, cut short the exercises of the afternoon.

An immense gathering of the citizens filled the east yard of the State House, where a platform had been erected, and the flag of the Union was profusely displayed. Col. Joe Hawley, of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, was the first speaker, after whom Samuel W. Mason, Esq., of the Eliot School, Boston, gave a most excellent address, which was heartily cheered, especially as he declared that we had never taken the bull by the horns, and that we should have a decree of universal emancipation issued. At all events, let the Union be preserved, though Slavery goes down. We must either fill up the old and new regiments, and make Virginia a field of blood, if necessary to save the Union, or else the armies of the South will make the North the battle-field. Out of the nine hundred boys in his school, eight hundred are of Irish parentage, and they presented to the regiment of the brave Col. Corcoran a banner which was in the fight at Bull Run, and which, when the war is over, has been promised to be returned to the givers. Oh, how they will worship it.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Republican Union State Convention met at 12 o'clock to-day. All the counties in the State were represented. Wm. D. Waterman, of Somerset, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Isaac Scudder and Philip F. Snyder, Secretaries. Committees of one from each County on rules, resolutions, and permanent organization, were appointed. The Convention then adjourned. The probabilities are strong that Marcus L. Ward will be nominated for Governor.

[illegible]

Aug. 16, 1862.

[illegible] Ambach, Baltimore.
[illegible] Beckman, Baltimore.
Geo. Bear, Baltimore.
C. B. Behrens, Baltimore.
A. Bechinheimer, Baltimore.
[illegible] C. Burr, Toledo, O.
[illegible] Bennett, Washingt'n, D.C.
Henry Berger, Baltimore.
Wm. Rose, Philadelphia.
E. Bruswanger, Baltimore.
L. A. Clark, Canton, N. Y.
James H. Durfey, Hagerstown, Penn.
F. Drummond, Quebec.
Jas. Duffey, N. York, City.
[illegible] Flynn, Washington, D.C.
[illegible] A. Fountaine, Toledo, O.
W. H. Fagan, N. Y. City.
A. Geegling, N. Y. City.
[illegible] Goodyear, N. Y. City.
F. Hoffman, Williams-[illegible]
P. Y. Hite, Pennsylvania.
A. B. Henwood, Carlisle, Pa.
H. C. McClain, Williamsport, Maryland.
T. T. Moore, Baltimore, Md.
Moffatt and son, Balt., Md.
G. G. Myers, Pennsylvania.
C. W. Moore, Quebec.
Wm. Macintosh, Phila.
J. McAdams, Marietta, Pa.
L. H. Nichols, U. S. M. R., Spencer, N. Y.
A. Newman and son, New-York City.
T. Phillips, Frostburgh, Md.
Wm. H. Protsman, Hagerstown, Md.
Arnold Punty, Baltimore.
W.F. Henwood, Carlisle, Pa.
D. A. Henwood, Carlisle, Pa.
J. Hopp, Washington, D. C.
Lewis Hart, N. York City.
H. Heise, Frederick, Md.
P. Harridan, Philadelphia.
Lyon Isaacs, N. Y. City.
Marcus Isaacs, N. Y. City.
S. Jeffries, Frostburgh, Md.
M. Joseph, Baltimore.
James W. Jennings, Elmira, N. Y.
C. A. Kimmell, Connellsville, Penn.
M. H. Kerner, Baltimore.
J. Kuhus and son, Baltimore.
F. Kiness, Harrisburgh, Pa.
P. Kelley, Baltimore.
Lewis Kafka, Baltimore.
Chas. Kluerer, Baltimore.
Wm. A. Loos, Philadelphia.
Max. Levi, New-York City.
F. H. Lamb, N. York City.
R. Lafferty, Philadelphia.
Wm. Rutlege, Marietta, Pa.
J. Robinson, Pennsylvania.
A. J. Seeley, U.S.M.R., Balt.
H. H. Smith, Philadelphia.
L. E. Savage, N. Y. City.
Wm. H. Sweet, Baltimore.
Peter Schlaub, N. Y. City.
Isaac Sager, N. Y. City.
B. Shunk, Frederick Co., Md.
A. Winder, Baltimore.
M. Walsh, Philadelphia.
Wm. T. Weldon, Baltimore.
L. M. Walker, Troy, N. Y.
I. Wolfenberger, Marietta, Pa.
C. Uz-ul, Frederick, Md.
Total, 72.

Names of Those in Confinement at Salisbury, N. C.

E. Halleck, Richmond, Va.
W. William, Richm'd Va.
W. Fay, Richmond, Va.
G. W. Frost, Richmond, Va.
J. A. Hancock, Richm'd, Va.
T. Hancock, Richmond, Va.
B. F. Humphries, Richmond, Va.
J. T. Pritchard, Rich'd, Va.
B. Davis, Richmond, Va.
J. Roth, Richmond, Va.
Chas. Bolten, Richm'd, Va.
J. B. Kines, Charlotteville, Va.
B. Van Wagoner, Middlesex, Va.
J. B. Moomaw, Raleigh Co., Va.
C. C. Moomaw, Raleigh Co., Va.
B. F. Moomaw, Raleigh Co., Va.
Jas. Norris, Raleigh Co., Va.
J. Steover, Raleigh Co., Va.
J. Mouls, Raleigh Co., Va.
W. W. Maxwell, Raleigh Co., Va.
A. B. Webster, Raleigh Co., Va.
E. Flynn, Albemarle Co., Va.
J. W. Butler, Loudon Co., Va.
J. Maston, Lancaster Co., Va.
J. Evens, Fredericksburgh, Va.
A. Van Dorn, Falmouth, Va.
W. H. Krantz, Loudon Co., Va.
E. Ruse, Loudon Co., Va.
E. Love, Loudon Co., Va.
J. Gross, Loudon Co., Va.
Wm. Smith, Loudon Co., Va.
A. McGaha, Loudon Co., Va.
S. Bell, Richmond, Va.
W. R. Reed, King George Co., Va.
J. Lepo, Richmond, Va.
S. Smith, King William Co., Va.
G. W. Beacher, Jefferson Co., Va.
L. Herbert, Portsmouth, Va.
B. F. Robinson, Middlesex Co., Va.
E. J. Robinson, (son,) Middlesex Co., Va.
B. Wardwell, Richmond, Va.
B. Wolf, Shenandoah Co., Va.
L. Dowell, Prince William Co., Va.
J. Dowell, Prince William Co., Va.
W. Connell, Hardy Co., Va.
Thos. Kyle, Cabell Co., Va.
J. Morress, Rockingham Co., Virginia.
L. Collin, Rockingham Co., Virginia.
L. F. Breeden, Green Co., Virginia.
B. Reeder, Green Co., Va.
O. McMorrow, Braxton Co., Va.
A. McMorrow, Braxton Co., Va.
S. Gorum, Loudon Co., Va.
J. Brooks, Randolph Co., Va.
W. M. K. Smith, Randolph Co., Va.
Jas. Townsend, (died,) Randolph Co., Va.
M. Richmond, (died,) Randolph, Co, Va.
C. J. Richmond, Randolph Co., Va.
J. Richmond, Randolph Co., Va.
M. Adkins, Raleigh Co., Va.
R. Adkins, Raleigh Co., Va.
W. A. Kelly, Fayette Co., Va.
J. W. Waldron, Prince William Co., Va.
Jas. Jordon, Prince William Co., Va.
John Light, Spottsylvania Co., Va.
John S. Nichols, Spottsylvania Co., Va.
A. Murray, Charles City Co., Va.
A. Abbott, Prince William Co., Va.
A. Myers, Charles City Co., Va.
S. L. Morrison, Spottsylvania Co., Va.
M. Morrison, Spottsylvania Co., Va.
L. S. Lovett, Loudon Co., Va.
M. C. Lovett, Loudon Co., Va.
Jesse Murry, Fairfax Co., Va.
S. P. Coburn, Preston Co., Va.
M. Bean, (dead,) Frederick Co., Va.
John W. Moore, Albermarle Co., Va.
James Light, Frederick Co., Va.
John McDowell, Prince William Co., Va.
M. Kirby, (dead,) Pocahontas Co., Va.
T. Genoe, Morgan Co., Va.
S. H. Shrook, Washington, D. C.
E. Cox, Craven Co., N. C.
S. Gattin, Craven Co., N. C.
J. J. Price, Craven Co., N.C.
E. Simmons, Craven Co., N. C.
W. W. Worthinghouse, Craven Co., N. C.
W. M. Lattinghouse, Craven Co., N. C.
John Buck, Jones Co., N.C.
Chas. Kellogg, Cincinnati, O.
J. M. Rich, Pottsville, Pa.
Geo. Likehaus, Hardy, N. C.
Jno. Carfoot, Beaufort, N.C.
R. B. Ward, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Todd, Hall Co. Ky.
Jno. Turner, Fairfax Co. Va.
W. R. Turner, Fairfax Co. Va.
J. L. Turner, Fairfax Co., Va.
J. B. Turner, Fairfax Co., Va.
D. Turner, Fairfax Co., Va.
J. Wybert, Fairfax Co., Va.
A. Peacock, Fairfax Co., Va.
G. Bailes, Fairfax Co., Va.
R. B. Wood, Fairfax Co., Va.
E. Burch, Alexandria, Va.
J. Gerard, Morgan Co., Va.
W. C. Chamlin, Raleigh Co., Virginia.
J. Hall, Raleigh Co., Va.
O. Fellers, Raleigh Co., Va.
Capt. Day, Goldsboro, N. C.
H. H. Dibble, Kingston, N.C.
F. Dibble, Kingston, N. C.
E. Dortray, Craven Co., N.C.
J. Burgess, Hardy Co., Va.
Wm. Sites, Hardy Co., Va.
J. A. Sites, Hardy Co., Va.
L. Ballard, Monroe Co., Va.
J. T. Sutton, Middlesex Co.,
S. Pancoast, Hampshire Co., Va.
B. Warnex, Charles City Co., Va.
L. Coburn, Richmond, Va.
C. Decker, Richmond, Va.
S. P. Carusi, Maryland.
E. Robinson, (lunatic,) Richmond, Va.
A. Bailey, Richmond, Va.
A. Wolvert, Richmond, Va.
Jas. King, Richmond, Va.
Jas. Grier, Richmond, Va.
H. Warren, Richmond, Va.
J. Conrad, Hardy Co., Va.
J. Brian, Hardy Co., Va.
E. Willight, Hardy Co., Va.
W. A. Dolly, Hardy Co., Va.
A. Likehaus, Hardy Co., Va.
J. Likehaus, Hardy Co., Va.
D. Roberts, Hardy Co., Va.
Saml. Ours, Hardy Co., Va.
D. Shires, Hardy Co., Va.
H. Ault, Hardy Co., Va.
J. McDonald, Hardy Co., Va.
A. Dougherty, Prince William Co., Va.
J. Dougherty, Prince William Co., Va.
J. C. Gillian, Greenbriar Co., Va.
N. A. Man, Greenbriar Co., Va.
Dr. C. A. Thacher, Greenbriar Co., Va.
S. Cutliff, Greenbriar Co., Va.
Chas. Williams, Fredericksburgh, Va.
L. W. Dove, Petersb'gh, Va.
F. Cook, Boon Co., Va.
Geo. Cook, Boon Co., Va.
W. Workman, Boon Co., Va.
P. Gerald, Boon Co., Va.
F. Gerald, Boon Co., Va.
H. Walls, Boon Co., Va.
S. McMely, Boon Co., Va.
J. M. Keiser, Boon Co., Va.
E. Long, Page Co., Va.
J. Genoney, Page Co., Va.
B. Dodrum, Monroe Co., Va.
Wm. M. Smith, Monroe Co., Va.
J. Rose, Monroe Co., Va.
J. M. Snapp, Monroe Co., Va.
Wm. Hinchman, Cabell Co., Va.
A. Fallen, Cabell Co., Va.
L. Lattinghouse, Craven Co., N. C.
S. Hazan, Plymouth, N. C.
W. Bell, Lenore, Co., N. C.
B. B. Windley, Beaufort, N. C.
C. G. Crankan, Beaufort, N. C.
J. McDowell, Chatham, N.C.
J. Wood, Davidson Co., N.C.
C. Cox, Jones Co., N. C.
J. Messer, Jones Co., N. C.
H. Noble, Jones Co., N. C.
James Griffin, Jones Co., N. C.
F. Young, Jones Co., N. C.
W. Weron, Beaufort, N. C.
P. Bowlan, Pitt Co., N. C.
John White, (dead,) Chowan Co., N. C.
B. White, Chowan Co., N.C.
John Walker, Beaufort, N.C.
Geo. W. Hadden, Plymouth, N. C.
Wm. Bennett, Christian Co., Ky.
B. S. Buck, Jones Co., N.C.
D. Morgan, Harden Co., Ky.
Jos. Borrell, Medcliff Co., Ky.
J. Stevens, Ohio Co., Ky.
Thos. Smith, Ohio Co., Ky.
J. Dickens, Clinton Co., Ky.
John Sto, Clinton Co., Ky.
V. W. Corasolom, Clinton Co., Ky.
E. Moore, Allen Co., Ky.
E. A. Walker, Russell Co., Ky.
John Williams, Russell Co., Ky.
A. McFall, Russell Co., Ky.
Dr. W. Thompson, Green Co., Ky.
V. Buchanan, Pulaski Co., Ky.
John Hall, Edmonson Co., Ky.
J. M. Leeds, Benton Co., Ky.
C. Jeannette, Towns'ville, Ky.
S. McClum, Stewart Co., Ky.
Jas. Choate, Wayne Co., Ky.
Wm. Marsh, Carter Co., Tenn.
Geo. W. Ryan, Carter Co., Tenn.
J. F. Brown, Cumberland, Tenn.
Capt. Curwin, Baltimore, Md.
Sam. Satern, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. David Patterson, Romney, N. H.
Wm. Johnson, Spencer Co., Ind.
J. M. Smith, Bloomington, Ind.
A. W. McDonough, Illinois.
G. Cueto, Edinborough, Scotland.
Frank Mayo, San Antonio, Texas.
Allen Leonard, Philadelphia, Penn.
David Watkins, Philadelphia, Penn.
S. Matthias, Falton Co. Penn.
G. W. Kinsall, Craven Co. North Carolina.
F. Faylon, Craven Co., N.C.
C. Williams, Craven Co., N.C.
J. R. Lammones, Craven Co., North Carolina.
Wm. Worthington, Craven Co., North Carolina.
A. H. Lee, Washington, D.C.
Jas. E. Graham, Canada E.
E. A. Hughes, Muscatine, Ia.
Geo. Neclus, N. Orleans, La.
O. C. Stanton, Sag Harbor, New-York.
F. Taylor, Craven Co., N. C.
J. C. Leonard, N. York, N.Y.
F. J. Landis, Quincy, Ill.
J. Viser, Washington, D. C.
J. M. Mowlden, Wash., D.C.
S. G. Sanderson, Wash., D.C.
J. Frest, Baltimore, Md.
W. Massey, Lawrence, O.
H. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. J. Githens, New-Jersey.
W. Weiman, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

About 400 recruits for regiments in the field were yesterday mustered in at the office in White-street. Dr. Mott, Dr. Gann and their assistants, with all the patience and good temper for which they are noted, were sorely tried by the accumulating mass of inspection business in their hands; but system and decision of character will do wonders; and, spite of the irritating stupidity of some subjects, and the occasional attempts at deception by others, the medical officials were able to pass enough men to make about half a regiment. Lieut. Kenaston gets through his enrollment duties, when the men come to him from the doctors, with amazing rapidity; and, once done with him, the volunteers can go direct to the bounty office, a few doors off, and receive their Treasury notes from Capt. Carr without a moment's delay.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The State and United States bounties are yet disbursed with commendable punctuality, and the immediate necessities of volunteers' families are, in case of most the old regiments and several of the new ones, met by special bounties paid the recruit directly he enlists. All to whom the bounties are an object have no time to lose now in coming forward to share in the advantages to be derived from them. No bounties will be paid to recruits for regiments in the field after Monday, while recruits for regiments now organizing will not receive a cent from either the State or the United States after to-morrow. Moreover no new regiments, started after this date, will be entitled to any kind of bounty. Volunteers had better hurry up, and make sure of their ninety or a hundred dollars.

COL. M'LEOD MURPHY'S ENGINEERS.

Perhaps if an intelligent, and at least partly educated man were to set himself to work to pick out the regiment it would be most to his moral and material interests to connect himself with, he could scarcely fail, upon reflection to deliberately select the famous Engineer corps, (the Fifteenth N. Y. S. V.,) of which John McLeod Murphy is the accomplished and beloved Colonel. This regiment, in battle and in the more arduous labors of mechanical construction, has gained for itself a reputation unsurpassed by any other in the army. Whether handling the spade, the hammer, the saw, the jack-plane, the level and the square, or the musket and the sword, they have proved themselves equally at home, and seemingly eager to puzzle the world to find out which was the more remarkable—their ingenuity as artizans or their courage as soldiers. The health and elevated moral tone of the regiment have been the theme of admiration to every brigade, division and *corps d'armée* commander, under whom they have served, and Col. McLeod Murphy has, probably, on this account received more encomiums from his superiors, and more respect from his men, than any other Colonel that can be mentioned. The public and private bounties paid to men enlisting in the Fifteenth, are unusually liberal, and are promptly disbursed. The regular pay is $17 a month to privates—engineers getting $4 more than soldiers of the line. Recruiting headquarters of the Fifteenth are at No. 83 Spring-street.

THE SECOND REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

This regiment now numbers over four hundred men, and is proceeding most rapidly with its organization. The camp is at Factoryville, Staten Island, and as soon as men are recruited they are supplied with uniforms and sent direct to camp. Capt. Silvey's company, of which Detective-Sergeant Denton, of the Eighth Precinct, is First Lieutenant, is full. Other companies are progressing favorably. Capt. Francis C. Speight, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. Gov. Morgan will appoint the Colonel, who, it is understood, will be an officer of the regular army.

A GARDE MOBILE.

Some of the most prominent retired military men and active citizens of New-York are endeavoring to organize a Guarde Mobile for home service, something after the manner of the Paris National Guard. It is, however, meant to be composed mainly of foreigners and others exempt by law from the draft, and its chief indicated duties are the garrisoning of the forts near the city, (so as to enable the soldiers now guarding them to go to the war,) and military aid to the police in checking any demonstrations by turbulent people in our midst.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. Elias Peissner has very nearly 700 men now in camp at Turtle Bay, (Forty-fifth-street and East River,) and is confident of completing the organization of his regiment by the end of this week. He has received marching orders for, and expects to leave the City on the 29th of the month. The regiment is about equally composed of Germans, Irish and Americans, and makes a fine appearance. It is pledged to Gen. Sigel, who is a friend of Col. Peissner.

THE MONITORS.

The recruiting office of the regiment known as "Monitors" has not been opened more than ten days, and already two full companies have been enrolled, the third is nearly full, and a fourth company, being recruited on Long Island, will soon have its complement of men. Col. William Gurney will command the regiment. All members that are enrolled pledge themselves as far as possible to avoid all immoral habits, and conduct themselves in a manner becoming gentlemen. The officers selected for the first three companies are as follows:

First Company.—Wm. Howland, Captain; H. James Weston, First Lieutenant; James F. Haviland, Second Lieutenant.

Second Company.—Geo. W. Cooper, Captain; Jas. W. Gurney, First Lieutenant.

Third Company.—Cornelius A. Cooper, Captain; Horace H. Gardener, First Lieutenant: Alonzo W. Fisk, Second Lieutenant.

THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Company A, of this regiment, now organizing under the charge of Capt. C. J. Dunleavy, is in a forward condition, and a good class of volunteers will find it to their advantage to join it. Capt. Dunleavy only asks for a share of the extra bounties now being so liberally offered, and he pledges himself to complete the company by the end of the week.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Gurney's National Volunteers will very soon be able to parade its entire complement of men. The accession to this regiment of the "Monitor" companies, which have filled up so rapidly, has advanced its interests wonderfully, and it now promises to be one of the first in the field. All officers and men have to be in camp to-morrow morning, a regimental inspection being ordered for 9 o'clock A. M. Camp is on Staten Island, and headquarters at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH.

The Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers Col. Daniel Ullman's Regiment,) lately distinguished itself in the battle of Culpepper Court-house. The regiment is in Gen. Banks' Division, and will be at the post of honor in the coming campaign. There are few organizations in the service that volunteers will find it better worth their while to join, and none for which greater inducements are offered to enlist. Lieut. Bishop is detailed to New-York on recruiting duty, and has his quarters in the City Hall Park. He has means on which to draw for the instant payment of bounties.

THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Gen. Spinola's Empire Brigade is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a Brigadier's command. All four regiments of it are doing well, particularly the Second, (Hillhouse Light Infantry,) and the Fourth, (Corcoran Zouaves.) The latter is an exclusively Irish regiment, and is called "The Phœnix Regiment of Corcoran Zouaves"—a compound name that cannot fail to stir the blood of every son of Erin who may hear it. Col. James C. Burke, of the Corcoran Zouaves, has over 500 men in camp, and all his recruiting officers are remarkably energetic, and correspondingly successful, in the work of enlistment.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Whilst Gen. Sickles is going about manfully and eloquently recruiting for the whole army, his own brigade is not forgotten. A great number of volunteers join one of its five regiments every day, and very fine they look when dressed in their new and handsome uniforms. The brigade headquarters is the centre of attraction in the City Hall Park.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Eighteenth Connecticut Regiment will leave Norwich about 6 o'clock this morning, and may be expected to arrive at Jersey City about 4 in the afternoon. The regiment has recruited up to the maximum standard, and is commanded by Col. Wm. G. Ely, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut.

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS.

Clubs are being formed in the City, among those liable to the draft, for the purpose of equalizing the responsibilities to be sustained by such of their number as are taken into the army. Subjoined are the articles of agreement whereby they are mutually bound:

"We, the undersigned, do mutually covenant and agree that, in case one or more of us be drafted to do military duty in the war now waging, and the person or persons so drafted choose to procure a substitute, we, the undersigned, will share equally the cost of such a substitute. And we further agree, in case the person or persons so drafted choose to go and do said military duty, we, the undersigned, will pay to him or his order the amount of cost for such a substitute, dividing said cost equally between us. And we hereby appoint [the names of three persons are here inserted] an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to decide what price shall be paid the substitute or person consenting to serve in the war; to collect and disburse and make assessments, and decide all questions that may arise in executing the provisions of this agreement. This covenant made and signed this 14th day of August, 1862. As witness our hands."

SUBSTITUTE COMPANIES.

Several Insurance Companies of more or less respectability have been started in the City, the object of which is the provision of substitutes for such patriots as desire to avoid going to the war when drafted. By payment of a certain premium, the insured is guaranteed a substitute, the insurers making their profit on the chances of the insurer not being drawn at all. The chief evil connected with these offices though, is that the agents of them are competing with the regular recruiting offices, and, by offering a much larger bonus in hand, succeed in enticing off nearly all the large class of young, idle men, who look upon a few dollars, cash in hand, as a specially attractive inducement to enlist.

BURIALS OF SOLDIERS.

During the week ending Aug. 15, the following-named soldiers were buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery:

O. R. Rarick, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania; Robert M. Seymour, 1st National Volunteers; George Sleeper, Thos. Madden, Sergeant Co. H, 73d New-York; David J. Cooper, Co. H, 1st New-Jersey; John McIntyre, A. R. Kitchin, John D. McFarland, Adjutant 6th Maine; Smith Williams, Samuel Ruffle, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

In consequence of the appointment, as second in command of the Stanton Legion, of Lieut.-Col. Balling, Mr. John T. Wilson, the well-known ship-bread baker, of No. 73 Fulton-street, presents $1,500 to that regiment as a contribution to aid in speedily recruiting it up to the requisite standard. Mr. Wilson also offers to open and keep in operation, at his own expense, a recruiting office, from which reinforcements shall constantly be sent to maintain the Stanton Legion at its full strength.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrolling officers for New-York (some 240 altogether) have been appointed by Judge-Advocate-General Anthon. The Brooklyn appointments are not yet settled. They have administered to them the following oath:

I, ———, do solemnly ——— that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me as an enrolling officer, without fear, favor or hope of reward. So help me God.

The officers will at once enter upon the performance of their duties. No names will be recorded except those of persons who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. If the enrolling officer should not be satisfied with the answers he may receive relative to the ages of persons, he will note the fact in the enrolling register. The persons about whose ages such doubts exist will be reported to the General Superintendents of the Enrollment, who will compel them to produce the family record of births.

MEETING OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday the Sixth Senatorial District Committee held a meeting in the City Hall, Senator Bradly in the Chair. After much discussion relative to the appropriation of moneys to regiments—new or already in the field—it was agreed that $1,600 should be appropriated by the Committee, to be offered as bounties among the following regiments: Col. Gurney, $500; Meagher's Brigade, $300; Harris Light Cavalry, $100; Fifty-first Regiment, $160; Eighty-second Regiment, $100; Fourth Artillery, $260; Fifth Artillery, $260; Fifth Artillery, $200; Fifty-second Regiment, $100. Beside the above, $10 additional bounty is given to each recruit raised in the district.

The Corresponding Secretary, on motion of Gen. Spicer, was then directed to request the Governor whether he confirmed their nomination or not. Mayor Opdyke stated that he had already subscribed $1,000 to the Chamber of Commerce Committee. At present they had done nothing with the appropriation; if it were not used pretty quickly, he should transfer it to the use of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee. If it was used, he should subscribe nearly the like amount to the use of this Committee. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES AND THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

These, the two most popular amongst volunteers of all the regiments in the field, are nearly full again. Only a few more men are wanted, and these must enlist before Monday, or no bounties will be paid. The Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves) are with the regulars in Sykes' Division, Fitz John Porter's corps, the crack corps of McClellan's army, and the Seventy-ninth (the gallant Highlanders,) are expected to shortly be with Burnside. The recruiting headquarters of the Fifth are opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and of the Seventy-ninth at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Eighth (Oneida County) Regiment, that arrived here from Rochester on Wednesday evening, remained at the Park Barracks until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they departed for the seat of war *via* the Camden and Amboy route. Their arms were distributed to the men at the Barracks before they left. They are supplied with the latest pattern Springfield rifles. The officers of the regiment were published in yesterday's Times.

Board of Supervisors.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

A special meeting of this Board was held yesterday, at which the following veto message from the Mayor was received and read:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: Your resolution authorizing the Special Committee on Building the New Courthouse "to take such proceedings as they may deem necessary to place the necessary funds in the hands of the Commissioners having in charge the construction of said building, and the payment of the workmen thereon," is hereby returned without my approval.

The proper proceeding, in my view, to place funds in the hands of the Commission to construct the building and pay the workmen, is for your honorable body to comply with the law, which imperatively requires you to do your part toward rendering that Commission complete. This you have failed to do for over three months, and from this failure on your part, and from that alone, all the trouble in this case has arisen.

The law which requires me to nominate the third Commissioner, just as imperatively requires you to act upon the nomination. Previous action of my predecessor, and of your Board, definitely determined that the Building Commission should consist of three Commissioners, and until the third Commissioner shall be appointed, I am advised and believe that the Commission remains incomplete and incapable of legal action.

The language of the statute is simply "the Mayor of the City of New-York shall nominate and the Board of Supervisors shall confirm." I have not cared to contend, as might possibly be held to be the literal meaning of the law, that the words "shall confirm," limit your action to confirmation. I have simply asked that you would *act upon the nomination*—either to confirm or reject it. In the latter event, I would at once send in another nomination. No hindrance or delay on my part has prevented, or shall prevent, the prompt filling of the Commission, and the consequent progress of the work and payment of the workmen.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The message was laid over under the rules.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, relative to confirming the assessment rolls for the year, was taken up, when Mr. Purdy condemned the act of the State Board of Equalization in increasing the valuation of the real estate of this City $22,000,000 over last year's valuation.

The report of the Committee was then confirmed, and the Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Patriotism in the Eighth Precinct.—Capt. Helme, of the Eighth Precinct, made a report yesterday, at Police Headquarters, that within the last few days he had collected the sum of $219, in cash, and had received subscriptions to the amount of over $400, from residents of his Precinct, all of which is to be applied to the relief of the families of those who volunteer in the regiments organized under the supervision of the Metropolitan Police. The most remarkable fact about this contribution is, that in a block in this Precinct, commonly known as "Rotten Row," the Captain obtained the sum of $19 75, cash, all in sums of 25 and 50 cents, which the poor people of that vicinity have contributed for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Hospital Accommodations.—The large number of sick and wounded soldiers that have arrived here within the past month has nearly exhausted the hospital accommodations in this neighborhood. This fact having been made known to the War Department, a dispatch was received yesterday by Dr. Sloan, the Medical Director of this military post, directing him to forward the patients lately arrived by the *Atlantic*, to Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Dr. Sloan is making every effort to increase the accommodations, and about 100 men are now employed in constructing a hospital at Fort Schuyler. A large tract of land in the vicinity of Tarrytown and Navesink has been tendered to the Government for hospital purposes and will doubtless be accepted.

The New Minister to Spain Applies for a Passport.—Hon. Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, recently appointed United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, applied to U. S. Marshal Murray yesterday, for a passport for himself and his son, Gustavus A. Koerner. His commission would undoubtedly be a sufficient passport for himself, but lest so formidable a document might not be readily comprehended by the officers stationed at the steamer, he thought it would be prudent to have a less unwieldy pass from the Marshal. Mr. Koerner is stopping at the Astor House, and will sail in the steamer *Bavaria*, for Hamburg, on Saturday.

Deadly Assault with a Hatchet.—A butcher in Jefferson Market named Peter A. Rink was yesterday afternoon brought before Justice Kelly, charged with having attempted to take the life of John Jackson, a colored man in his employ. The evidence in the case showed that the parties became involved in a quarrel, owing to some misunderstanding in regard to the pay which Jackson was to receive, and that during that altercation the accused seized a hatchet and struck Jackson several blows upon the head, thereby fracturing his skull, and injuring him to such an extent that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Justice Kelly committed the accused to await the result.

Ladies' Relief Association.—This Association still have an office at the Park Barracks, and they desire to announce to the public that they are in pressing need of the following articles: Stationery, shoes, slippers with soles, fine combs, suspenders, farina, corn starch, arrow-root, crackers, jellies, liquors of all kinds, cast-off clothing, day shirts, undershirts and drawers, preserved meats and soups, canes, crutches, handkerchiefs, vegetables. The Association visit Bedloe's Island daily, and all articles sent to the Park Barracks will be immediately distributed to the soldiers on the island.

Fatal Accident from Burning Fluid.—A domestic in the employ of Mrs. Mott, No. 21 Christopher-street, was fatally burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was in the act of kindling a fire by pouring fluid upon the wood when by some means the can exploded, and the girl was burned so seriously that she died last evening at the New-York Hospital. Her name is Ann Robinson, and she was born in Canada. The Coroner was notified.

Death from a Fall.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Michael Connor, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, who died at No. 221 East Twentieth-street from injuries received on the 16th inst. from a fall through the hatchway of the ship *Sea Serpent*, then lying at Pier No. 10, East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

Recruiting was as brisk yesterday as the day previous. Col. Conk enlisted 119 men, and Col. Jourdan 67. The camp of the regiment commanded by the latter will be formed to-day at East New-York, and the camp of the Senatorial regiment will be pitched on Fort Greene to-day or to-morrow.

A mass meeting of the firemen has been called by the Chief Engineer, for the purpose of raising a corps to be composed exclusively of firemen. The following will explain the matter:

To William H. Furey, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Western District of the City of Brooklyn:

Sir: We, the undersigned, firemen and Foremen of the Western District, in this crisis of our beloved country, feel called upon to render every assistance in our power to suppress the pending rebellion, having learned that Mr. Augustus J. Dayton, (late Adjutant of the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. V.,) and George R. Yates, of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., have commenced to recruit a company for the war, to be known as the "Brooklyn Western District Fire Volunteers"—although our Department has heretofore largely contributed of its members to various regiments now in the field—there has not as yet been any organization known as coming direct from the Fire Department of this District. We, therefore, respectfully request you to call a mass meeting of the firemen of this District, for the purpose of aiding them in the enrollment of a corps worthy of the glorious cause and the patriotism of the firemen of Brooklyn.

(Signed)

Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor; R. C. Brainard, Counsel, &c.; Edmund Driggs, Hugh McLaughlin, Thos. H. Faron; David S. Simpson, Assistant Engineer; Peter Fitzpatrick, Assistant Engineer; Geo. Ward, do.; James Wright, Foreman Hose No. 10; Michael Campbell, Foreman Engine No. 4; R. S. Kirkup, Foreman Truck No. 5; Geo. Van Alst, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 20; Jno. H. Scott, Assistant Foreman Hose No. 3; Dennis McNamara, Foreman Engine No. 5; R. V. Asten, Foreman Hose No. 4; W. S. Searing, Foreman Engine No. 9; Wm. Burrell, Foreman Engine No. 17; Joseph Montross, Foreman Truck No. 1; Wm. Hinton, Assistant Foreman Engine No. 11; Lawrence Hanley, Foreman Hose No. 12; David S. Stuart, Foreman Engine No. 12; Anthony F. Campbell, President Board of Trustees; Burdett Stryker, Fire Commissioner; Israel D. Velsor, ex-Chief Engineer; Rufus R. Belknap, Fire Marshal; Francis B. Stryker, ex-Foreman Engine No. 3; Stephen W. Philips, Fire Warden.

In pursuance of the foregoing request, which meets my hearty concurrence, I would respectfully call a mass meeting of the firemen and exempt firemen of the Western District of the City of Brooklyn, to assemble at the City Hall on Saturday evening next, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the patriotic purpose set forth in the request. In making this call to the Department, I feel confident that no class of our fellow-citizens are more sensitive of their duty to their country in this its hour of need, or more jealous of their bravery in the hour of danger, and will only be too glad to embrace the opportunity of placing upon the page of history the patriotism of the Fire Department of the Western District of the City of Brooklyn.

WM. H. FUREY, Chief Engineer.

Mayor Kalbfleisch has offered $100 for the first twenty men who will enlist in the Nineteenth Regiment, (Col. Morgan,) now stationed at Key West. Five dollars will be paid to each recruit.

At the meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors last evening, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Alderman Fernan, to attend the reception of Gen. Corcoran, in New-York to-day, in a body. The different Irish societies in this city have also made arrangements to participate in the ceremonies.

The Committees of the different Wards selected by the Board of Supervisors to raise volunteers, have called meetings to aid the movement. The First Ward Committee expects to raise $10,000 to be distributed in bounties. The Sixth Ward will do as well. The Seventh Ward Committee are taking measures to fill up two companies. The Eleventh and the Twelfth Wards have also made arrangements to furnish their quotas. The Third, Fourth and other Wards have called meetings and will make necessary arrangements to-night and to-morrow night.

Fifteen active members of Amerious Hose Company No. 7 volunteered yesterday in Company A, Third Regiment, Empire Brigade. No. 4 Engine Company enlisted sixteen men in Company I, First Regiment of the same brigade yesterday and the day previous.

Meeting of the Joint Board.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR OF THE MONEY REQUIRED FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT NEXT YEAR.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met in the Common Council Chamber, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement of the Mayor, which embraces all the amounts necessary to be raised by tax for carrying on the City Government during the coming fiscal year.

The statement of the Mayor is as follows:

"In compliance with the provisions of the charter, I beg to lay before your honorable body a statement of the sums of money necessary to be raised to defray the expenses of the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of January next. On comparison with the statement as adopted by you the preceding year, little or no difference will be found to exist in the amount necessary for the support of Common Schools, and but a small reduction is made on the amount of money necessary for police purposes. The amount of City Bonds falling due, and the amount of interest to be paid on the City Debt, exceeds in amount those of the previous year by a small sum. But your honorable body will perceive that a large reduction is effected on the remaining items of city expenditures. To enable us to continue this reduction, rigid economy and a strict and careful scrutiny in contracting liabilities will have to be constantly exercised. The recent amendments very properly made to the Charter will materially contribute to aid us in this matter. No inconsiderable amount of the moneys raised for the current year will be saved and rendered available for the next. In some of the Wards the balance remaining in the Treasury of the money raised for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps for the current year will not only be amply sufficient for that purpose, but will suffice for the whole of the ensuing year. This will not, however, be the case in all the Wards. In some instances scarcely enough remains to meet the claims of the new contractors which will accrue during the balance of the present fiscal year, although their contracts are based upon much lower rates than those heretofore paid for the same service. The difference arises from the fact that several of the accounts were deficient on the 1st of January last, and that very large amounts have been paid during the first four months of this year. The expenses of the Fire Department have, owing to various circumstances, been heretofore very large. The limit now placed by the Charter upon the amount of expenditures for this branch of the city service will be ample, and in excess of the amount necessary for the purpose for the ensuing fiscal year. The present salary account, at rates now paid, will be slightly deficient. I have considered this in making up my present estimate. The amount necessary to pay the salaries of nineteen Aldermen, at the rate of $500 each, as provided in the Charter, has been added. The reduction in the number of officers, and the abolition of some offices now existing will, however, more than counterbalance this. I have left all further reductions to the judgment and discretion of your honorable body. Experience has proved that lighting the streets the whole night does not yield advantages commensurate with its cost. I have, therefore, deemed it best, until more favorable times, to return to the former mode of limiting the number of hours, and made my estimate in accordance therewith. The aggregate amount of money necessary to be raised for all city purposes, will be $851,671 34, or $213,819 91 less than the amount raised last year, when it was $1,065,481 25. Thus saving an amount fully equal to the interest for one year at seven per cent. on $3,000,000. This, I trust, will be gratifying to your honorable body, and cannot fail to be so to the tax-payers at large. The burdens which will have to be imposed upon the people by County, State and National Legislatures, in consequence of the war, must, indeed, of necessity be very heavy, and should induce every one to use all the means in his power to aid in reducing the same. To this end all my energies will unceasingly be directed, and I confidently anticipate your earnest and cordial support in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The following is a statement of the sums required for purposes of the City Government during the ensuing fiscal year:

For principal of City Bonds	$149,112 75
For interest on City Bonds	100,886 84
For principal of Certificates	994 13
For interest on Certificates	8,377 62
For salaries	95,500 00
For Police purposes	220,200 00
For School purposes	165,450 00
For lighting streets, &c	110,000 00
For general purposes	71,700 00
For Fire Department purposes	48,300 00
For cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps	17,150 00

The estimated city revenue is $136,000, to be deducted from the total amount of expenses.

Arrest for Assault and Battery.—John Riley was arrested yesterday for committing an unprovoked assault upon a colored man in Furman-street, on Wednesday—the same who was nearly killed by an infuriated mob. Riley was brought before Justice Perry, and committed for further examination. The accused deserted from the Fourteenth Brooklyn regiment after the battle of Bull Run. He was arrested twice and sent back, but escaped each time.

Suicide in a Station-house.—A man named Michael Quigley, arrested for drunkenness on Wednesday night, and locked up in the cells of the Third Precinct Station-house, committed suicide by hanging himself to the grating of the cell-door by means of a handkerchief. He was discovered in the morning, when life was extinct. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

Military Affairs in New-Jersey.

WAR MEETING IN HOBOKEN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening, Aug. 19. Hon. John R. Johnston, Mayor of the city, presided. It was resolved that a bounty of $150 be paid to each person volunteering before Sept. 1, both three years' and nine months' men. The three years' volunteers will receive in addition the County bounty of $50 and State bounty of $12 per month to married men, and $6 per month single men. The nine months' men will also receive the State bounty. A large amount of money was subscribed and paid, sufficient to warrant the payment of the bounty to the quota required from Hoboken. The meeting adjourned to meet at the Hoboken House on Thursday evening.

WAR MEETING IN HUDSON CITY.

A large mass meeting of the citizens of Hudson City was held last evening to adopt means to encourage enlistments. Mayor Van Reipen presided. Addresses were delivered by Gen. C. R. V. Wright, Messrs. Gloubercett, Kenard, and others. A resolution was passed calling upon the Common Council to offer $100 bounty to those enlisting for nine months, and give $3 per week to their families and an additional sum of $1 weekly for every child.

THE QUOTA OF HUDSON COUNTY TO BE FILLED BY VOLUNTEERS.

The quota of Hudson County, under the nine months' call, is 514 men. Gov. Olden having offered to accept volunteers until the 22d inst., there is every prospect that the quota will be raised without drafting. Six companies have volunteered and been accepted, and it only remains to fill up their ranks, which the people are making every effort to accomplish. Large bounties are offered, and recruits are constantly enrolling.

EXTRA BOUNTIES.

The Common Council, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, received a message from Mayor Romar calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of offering the same bounty to nine months' volunteers as is given to those enlisting for three years. Accordingly a resolution was adopted authoring the issuing of bonds to the sum of $15,000, to provide for the payment of $50 to each recruit for nine months' service. The citizens of the First Ward of Jersey City offer an extra bounty of $100 to nine months' volunteers.

WAR MEETING IN PERTH AMBOY.

Monday night the quiet village of Perth Amboy was all enthusiasm, in consequence of a called meeting, the result of which was, that resolutions were passed to furnish their quota of the 600,000 troops called for by the President. An eloquent appeal to the patriotic spirit abiding in this staunch old town, was made by Courtlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark. It was resolved to raise sufficient money to thoroughly outfit and pay liberal bounty to such as should volunteer. Some of the first citizens of Amboy have shouldered the musket and knapsack and were off to the war long ago. They will soon hear from home by verbal message.

BLOOMFIELD.

About thirty men from Bloomfield have already joined the three year regiments, and the citizens are now moving to organize a full company for the nine months service. The Committee appointed at a meeting held a few evenings since, has determined to pay each volunteer fifty dollars bounty. According to the enrollment made a few weeks since, there are 627 male citizens in the township between the ages of 18 and 45, yet Gov. Olden's assignment calls for 123 men for the nine months' service.

Taxes in Hudson City.—The ordinance for the assessment and collection of the annual tax in the City of Hudson, for the support of the City Government, provides for the raising of $18,300 for the following purposes: Repairing Streets and Roads, $600; for Relief of the Poor, $800; for Public Schools, $6,750; Fire Department, $500; Salaries of City Officers, $1,950; Contingent Fund and Expenses of Common Council, $3,000; Support of Police, $400; Interest on City Debt, $500; for Payment of City Debt, $3,000; Interest, &c., on Water Bond, $500; Interest, &c., on Water District Bonds, $300.

Religious Services in the Almshouse.—The dispute between the Protestants and Catholics in regard to religious services in the Jersey City Almshouse, was revived at the meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening. After a long discussion, which lasted nearly till midnight, the matter was finally settled by adopting a resolution offered by Alderman Cleveland, President of the Board, permitting Protestants and Catholics to hold services in the Almshouse on alternate Sundays, to neither of which, however, there is to be any compulsory attendance of the inmates.

Salaries of Hudson City Officers.—The salaries of the Hudson City officials for the present year have been fixed at the following rate: City Clerk, $800; City Treasurer, $100; Corporation Attorney, $300; Street Commissioner, $100; Overseer of the Poor, $50; Superintendent of Schools, $100; City Marshal, $360; Collector of Taxes, $50; Assessors, each, $100; Commissioners of Assessments, per day, $3; the Collector of Arrears of Taxes is to receive 10 per cent. on real estate, and 25 per cent. on personal property.

—In St. Armands, N. Y., (formerly North Elba,) where John Brown lived and was buried, of the *eighty* voters in the town, *seventy* have enlisted. Their neighbors and the women agreed to gather in the crops for them who have gone, and are doing it. The women may be seen any day at work in the fields.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 21, 1862

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	100⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	99⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100⅜
26,000	do	100⅜
500	U.S.6s, '81, Oregon War Loan yearly	97⅜
500	U.S.6s, '81, Oregon W. Loan ½-yea'y	98
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	90
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Han. & St. J. R.	63
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	51
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	47¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s Large	96⅜
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 per cent. Note Small	104
9,500	do	104⅛
25,000	do	104
1,000	do..endorsed	102
5,000	U. S. 6s. 1 year C.	99⅜
2,500	Ohio St. 6s, '70	104
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	104
9,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	103
5,000	Hud. 1st m. b.	107½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. b.	100
5,000	do	100¼
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3 m.	57
1,500	do	56½
7,000	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	92
3,000	C. & N. W. G. B. Ex. bs	80½
14	Bk. of America	107½
30	Metropolitan Bk.	100
20	Nassau Bank	97½
10	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	98
1,600	Am. Gold	115⅝
101,000	do	115¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	100
10	Penn. Coal Co.	99
20	do	98
50	Pacific M.S.Co.opg	109⅝
195	do	109⅛
50	do....s30	109
50	do	109⅝
50	N. Y. Central R.	93¾
200	do	93⅝
200	do	93⅝
50	do....s10	93⅝
770	Erie Railway	38
50	do....b30	38¼
300	do....b30	38
50	do....s60	37⅞
150	do	38⅛
50	do....b30	38¼
20	Erie Railway pref.	68¼
30	do....s30	68
550	do	68
500	Erie R. Ass't Scrip.	100
6	Hud. River R.	48
100	do	48¼
200	do	48⅛
100	do....b60	49
25	Harlem R.	16¼
500	Harlem R. Pref.	39¼
250	Mich. Cen. R.	66⅞
100	do....b30	67
250	do	67
200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	30¾
700	do	30⅛
248	do	30
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62
50	do	61⅝
100	do	61¾
900	Clev. & Pitts. R.	23⅜
100	do....b60	24
200	do....b10	24
100	do	23¾
132	Gal. & Chi. R.	73½
200	do	73
100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	52⅞
900	do	53
50	do	52¾
200	Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.	67
100	do	67⅛
134	Chi., B. & Quincy R.	85
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	33⅛
51	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	32⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 5s, '74. Cou.	89⅜
10,000	do	89½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou.	99⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	100⅛
37,000	Missouri State 6s.	47⅛
2,000	California St. 7s.	98
1,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. Notes	103⅞
5,000	Am. Gold	116
20,000	do	115⅞
2,000	Harlem 1st. M. B.	106
2,000	N. J. Cent. 1st M.	110⅛
11,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	69
14,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	81½
5,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	89
13,500	do	89⅛
5,000	do	89⅛
11	Bk of the Republic	90
350	N. Y. Central R.	93
50	do....s7	92⅞
1100	do	92⅞
100	do....s10	92⅞
50	Pac. M. St. Co. opg.	109⅞
500	Erie Railway	37⅜
100	do	38
100	do....b30	38⅛
250	do	37⅞
100	do	37⅝
50	Erie Railway Pref.	68
500	do	67⅞
250	Hudson River R.	48⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅛
20	Mich. Cen. Railroad	67
100	do....b10	66⅞
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	30
300	do	29⅞
65	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	61
200	do	60⅞
700	Clev. & Tol. R.	52⅞
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	66⅞
100	do....b30	67
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	24
50	Panama Railroad	138⅛

Thursday, Aug. 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a little better confidence than was reported at the close of business yesterday. The prices through the early call of the Board and Share list were ¼@½ ⅌ cent. higher than the last sales of Wednesday. But immediately after the adjournment of the morning Board, the adverse rumors of yesterday in regard to the army in Virginia were received on the Street, and a precipitate fall of 1 ⅌ cent. on most of the active Railway Shares ensued. The rumors referred to took no definite shape, and so far as newspaper or semi-official information from Washington was consulted, they appeared to be groundless. Nevertheless, the nervousness of the Street on the subject was quite marked, and for the time put Stocks down and Gold and Exchange up from ½ to 1 ⅌ cent. At the Second Board there was a partial recovery from this depression, but not to the measure of restoring a firm tone in the speculation. The unfavorable War rumors were not generally regarded as true, yet their influence on the Street continued to be felt until late in the afternoon. The following are about the latest figures, at or below which the *short* interest on the Exchange has probably been considerably increased to-day, as it was yesterday:

	Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	93¼	92⅝
Erie	38	37⅞
Erie Preferred	68	67⅞
Rock Island	67¼	66⅞
Toledo	53¼	52⅞
Mich. Central	66¾	66⅞
Galena	73	72⅝
Illinois Cen	62	61⅝
Mich. Southern	30	29⅞
Mich. Guarant'd	61⅞	61⅝
Tennessees	52	50⅞
Missouris	49	47⅞
Pacific Mail	108¾	109⅞
Panama	139⅜	138⅜
U. S. 7.30 T. Bs.	104	104
U.S. Notes C. H.	107¾	107⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	100⅝	100⅞
U. S. 5s, 1874	90¾	90
Bills on Lond'n	127⅛	127⅛
Gold	115¼	115⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	100
Mechanics'	103
Union	99
Commerce	93
American Exchange	93
Merchants' Exchange	83
Bank of the Republic	90
Bank of North America	90
Metropolitan	100
Commonwealth	84
Park	107

The Railway mortgages are less affected by the panic feeling in the market to-day than any other department of the list. The demand continues strong and the average prices are higher than yesterday. A good many of the mortgages bid for are not offered at all at the Board. There was a further rise of 2 ⅌ cent. on the third mortgage of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago. The seconds of Michigan Southern rose 2½ ⅌ cent.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105
N.Y.Cen. 6s, real estate	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	111½
Erie firsts, '68	108½
Erie seconds, '79	109
Erie thirds, '83	103
Erie fourths, '80	94
Erie fifths, '88	88
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	89½
Hud. firsts, '69	107½
Hudson seconds	103½
Hudson thirds, '75	93¼
Hudson Conv., '67	88
Harlem firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	99
Harlem thirds	83
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	108½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c. '82	109½
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	109
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	89½
N. Ind. Goshen Line	88
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	100½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts, 7 ⅌ c.	92
T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ⅌ c.	89
Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
Chi. & N.W. 2ds	30½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
Chi. & N. W. first as	52
Tol. & Wab. firsts	92½
Tol. & Wabash seconds	69
Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	106
Rock Island firsts	104
Gal. & Chic. firsts. ext	104½
Gal. & Chi. seconds	104½
Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	95½
N. Jersey Cen. firsts	111
N. J. Central seconds	106
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	94½
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	81½
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	57
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	62½

The price of Gold advanced to 115¾@116 ⅌ cent. under the same influence that depressed Stocks—unfavorable Military rumors. The Bankers also held their Exchange for an advance, and Bills on London closed 127¾@127½ ⅌ cent. There is no change in the value of Money, which we quote at 4@5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum to the Brokers. The negotiation of yesterday, by the Treasury, of $3,000,000 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds at 104, gave a little more employment for demand loans to-day. The names of the takers of the Bonds are not all made public. Messrs. Thompson lead the list for $1,000,000. The house of Messrs. Livermore, Clews & Co. take $250,000. The Deposits with the Sub-Treasury to-day, at 4 ⅌ cent. interest, amount to about $300,000; the Customs $225,000.

The recent Act of Congress authorizing $150,000,000 additional United States Notes of lawful tender, contains a clause to the effect that the Notes are convertible into 6 ⅌ cent. Stock twenty years, redeemable after five years, at par, *or* redeemable in Gold, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter alternative was not in the first Act of Feb. 25. New plates were therefore necessary for the additional issue, to conform to the Act of July 11, and the delay in printing from these plates is the explanation of the negotiation of yesterday. The morning paper that seems to be incredulous on this point, would be better employed in looking into the provisions of the Acts of Congress than in ill-natured flings at the Treasury in a season of War. Of the new issue, $35,000,000 is required in smaller Notes than $5, and these are not yet ready for circulation.

The earnings for second week of August on the Toledo and Wabash Road were as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$5,461 18	$3,244 45
Freight	31,898 71	24,481 22
Total	$37,359 89	$27,725 67
Increase		$9,634 22

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the second week in August were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$10,847 00	$6,182 18
Freight	16,321 21	18,531 14
Sundries	855 73	855 73
Total	$28,023 94	$25,569 05

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Aug. 16	$152,328,731	$142,034,051	$35,301,778	$9,237,206
Boston, Aug. 18	68,284,781	26,572,677	7,975,427	6,778,206
Phila., Aug. 18	33,526,039	24,047,814	5,552,605	5,006,351
Total	$254,139,751	$192,654,542	$48,829,810	$21,091,817
Last week	252,255,608	190,574,644	48,231,560	20,887,617
Last year	193,626,628	125,617,207	63,166,029	16,944,749

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the second week of August:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$20,558 38	$15,975 97
Passengers	5,193 04	8,004 43
Mails, &c	1,100 00	1,250 00
Total	$26,851 42	$25,230 40

The Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. James & Co., at 4 o'clock, are:

American Gold	$1 15¾
Sovereigns	5 55
Twenty-francs (Nap.)	4 40
Ten Guilders	4 50
Ten Thalers	8 50
Spanish Doubloons	18 00
Patriot Doubloons	17 80
Amer. Silver	$1 10
Spanish Dollars	1 20
Mexican Dollars	1 18
Five francs	1 05
Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 15
English Silver ⅌ £	5 30
Span. & Mex. qr's, ⅌ oz	1 30

The Coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the last week was:

	Week. Tons, cwt.	Year. Tons, cwt.
Shipped North	8,352 15	196,903 04
Shipped South	16,699 19	472,181 17
Total	25,052 14	669,085 01

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons, cwt.	Year. Tons, cwt.
Shipped North	4,184 12	156,668 14
Shipped South	18,235 10	542,730 02
Total	22,420 02	699,398 16
Decrease		30,313 15

The following quotations for United States Paper and Gold, are reported by Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, No. 25 William-street, at 4½ o'clock:

United States 6s Registered, 1881	100⅜@ ⅝
United States 6s, Coupon, 1881	100⅜@ ⅝
United States 5s, Registered, 1874	89⅞@ ⅜
United States 5s, Coupon, 1874	90 @ —
United States 6s, 1 year Certificates	99⅞@100
Treasury Notes 7 3-10 ⅌ cent	104 @104
American Gold	115¾@ ⅞
C. H. Demand Notes	107⅞@ ⅞

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: receipts $3,327,684 33, including $244,000 for Customs payments, $1,989,295 31; balance, $8,279,815 16.

—Col. Jos. Johnson, of the New-Jersey Eighth, has nearly recovered from the wounds which he received at the battle of Williamsburgh, and hopes soon to rejoin his command.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year: two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—'Twas I—The Green Monster—The Three Flying Trapeze.

WALLACK'S—Fra Diavolo—My Two Fathers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

As there seems to be a misapprehension as to the time when the postage-stamp currency will be ready for general use, we are authorized to state that the National Bank Note Company commenced sending them to Washington a day or two since, but that the Assistant Treasurers will not probably be supplied for the public before the 1st of September. They are already in circulation in Washington to a limited extent.

In the absence of any telegraphic news of army movements in Virginia, we give the following, from the Washington *Star*, of Wednesday evening. It will serve to indicate that no collision has yet occurred between the armies under Gen. Pope and Stonewall Jackson: "We are satisfied that up to 11 A. M. to-day no information had reached Washington of a movement of the rebel army to cross the Rapidan in front of Culpepper. So, it is clear that no such movement had been made there up to 8 A. M. to-day. Passengers late from Fredericksburgh say that it is known there that a considerable portion of the rebel army lately concentrated at and around Gordonsville, is stretching down along the Rapidan, (on its south bank,) as though preparing to menace Fredericksburgh. This movement on their part strikes us as being likely, at least to the extent of enabling them to guard the Fredericksburgh and Richmond railroad, which they must use as their principal means of transportation, if designing but to hold that bank of that river to its junction with the Rappahannock, and the south bank of the latter river thence to Fredericksburgh. The fact that no movement has yet been made to cross the Rapidan in front of Culpepper, impresses us with the belief that the rebels will seek no speedy encounter with the forces of Gen. Pope."

There is considerable solicitude for the safety of Eastern Kentucky. Piketon is in the hands of Humphrey Marshall's advance. Humphrey is himself said to be moving with a heavy force to the scene of his former defeats. There is no doubt but the rebels intend to take possession of the Big Sandy region, drive the National force out, and carry the war to the Ohio border.

The Mayor of Henderson, Ky., is said to have gone over to the rebels and taken service in their army. His property has been seized, and a new election ordered. All the members of the City Council were arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, but they were subsequently released upon resigning, and giving bonds in five thousand dollars each not to aid or countenance the rebels.

Troops are now passing into Kentucky from the Western States, with unexampled rapidity. Ten regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry and one battery of artillery had already crossed the Ohio, on Wednesday last.

There is now a prospect that the career of Quantrell, Coffee, Cockrell, and other guerrilla chiefs in Missouri, will be put an end to. Their forces, lately menacing Lexington, are reported to be in full retreat southward, some four thousand in number. They are being pursued by about 3,500 National troops, with fourteen pieces of artillery, with a good prospect that they will be overtaken at the crossing of the Osage, when our superiority in artillery will give us a decided advantage. The rebels have but two pieces, captured at Lone Jack—and those were spiked before they were abandoned.

The great United States iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* left Philadelphia on her first cruise, yesterday. She sailed under sealed orders, and it is understood that her mission is to be a very important one. She has a full frigate's crew of picked men.

The work on the fortifications at Memphis is rapidly progressing by the aid of the contrabands. Some of the guns captured at Island Ten are to do service on them.

Gen. Curtis has about 30,000 men at Helena, Ark. There are twenty-five transports there, which may start on a voyage toward Vicksburgh in due time.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 28th ult., from Orizaba to the 26th, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst., have reached us by way of Havana. The position of the respective forces of France and Mexico continues the same. The former were still at Orizaba, awaiting orders and reinforcements, and their sanitary condition is represented as good. The difficulty of communication between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is represented as very great, and is not undertaken unless with a convoy of 800 or 1,000 men. Affairs in the interior are as unsettled as ever, and it is stated that several of the reactionary chiefs have been shot. The French corvette *Bayonaise*, which was blockading Mazatlan, has left that port. The steamer *Marceau*, which was blockading Tampico, is in Vera Cruz. She brought in four prizes, coasting vessels. The *Eclair* is no longer in the waters of Alvarado. The *Grenade* bombarded the port of Campeachy, destroying several houses, but was driven off by a schooner, the *Pizarro*, hastily armed by the authorities. The French steamer *Tampico* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 8th, reports 25,000 men as having arrived at and on their way to Martinique, and that the same day she sailed from there two frigates and two steamers, with 4,000 troops, left for Vera Cruz. The *Tampico* carries 128 of the corps of engineers of Martinique to the same port.

The Committtee of Arrangements for the reception of Gen. Michael Corcoran has concluded the programme, which will be found in our advertising columns. There will be a large turnout of our fellow-citizens of all classes, and the Hibernian element will doubtless parade *en masse*. There will be a reception at Jersey City, which will occupy but a few minutes.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that not a dollar of the prize money realized by the sales of vessels and cargoes at that port has been distributed, though some of the vessels were sold many months ago. The ship *General Parkhill*, the first prize vessel taken there, was sold on the 15th of August, 1861. From that time down to the close of the year there were sold the ship *Amelia* and cargo, schooner *Mary Wood* and cargo, schooner *Harriet Ryan* and cargo, schooner *Specie* and cargo, bark *Meaco* and cargo, schooner *Harmony* and cargo, schooner *Albion* and cargo, schooner *Extra* and cargo, steamer *Salvor* and schooner *Susan Jane*. The first three months of the year there were numerous sales, the vessels being chiefly schooners; and up to within a very short period the Government required the payments for the prize vessels and cargoes to be made in gold. Under the sales thus made, there had been received by the Marshal up to the 19th of June, 1861, over four hundred thousand dollars, a small portion of which was the receipts of the sales of confiscated vessels and cargoes not taken as prizes. There is no doubt that a distribution of the most of the prize money will soon be ordered.

There was a partial argument on Wednesday, before Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, in the matter of the prize brig *Napier*. On the part of her claimants it is alleged that a license had been obtained by the Captain of the vessel to trade to Beaufort, and that the vessel was bound to that port when captured. Some such plea is raised in nearly all prize cases in which the vessels are not taken in the very act of running the blockade, but it has not availed in a single instance in the Philadelphia Prize Court.

Gov. Sprague has called an extra session of the Rhode Island Legislature, to convene on Aug. 20. The reasons are thus assigned in the preamble of his proclamation: "Whereas, the large bounties given by the several citizens and towns in this State for volunteers, for the purpose of avoiding a draft, is producing dissatisfaction among the troops now in the field; and whereas, this system of overbidding by each town, in its haste to relieve itself from a draft, is a most pernicious one, and is creating a large debt which is equally divided among the people of the State, when the cause for which it is incurred is that of all its citizens, for the preservation of their common country; and whereas, an undue haste has also been manifested by some of our people to render themselves exempt under the law from doing military duty."

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., states that the Indians in Meeker County, in that State, have attacked the whites in the town of Acton, and killed several persons, including men, women and children. Several persons are also reported to have been massacred at the Lower Agency. The cause alleged is exasperation at the non-reception of the money due them from the Government.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation extending the time for the payment of the State bounty to Aug. 25.

A spirited meeting was held at Crown Point a few evenings since, Henry Spencer presiding, and A. C. Wicker acting as Secretary. It was voted to urge the Supervisors to pay each volunteer from the County $50 bounty, and the meeting subscribed $2,275 to be disbursed as a special bounty among those who might enlist in companies from that town.

Mr. J. W. Forney and Dr. Shelton Mackenzie spoke at a war meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening.

Mr. W. P. Isham, the Memphis correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, was arrested at the Gayoso House, Memphis, on the 14th inst., by order of Gen. Grant, charged with sending dispatches that were false and pernicious in their tendency. He will be sent to the penitentiary at Alton for confinement until the end of the war.

The Stock market opened a fraction better than the closing of the afternoon previous, yesterday morning, but was subsequently again affected by adverse military news, and prices rendered thereby unusually feverish. The final closing was weaker than on Wednesday by ½@¾ ℔ cent. on the Railways. Gold advanced to 115⅞, and Exchange to 127⅞ ℔ cent.

Flour was more active yesterday, but at somewhat lower prices. Wheat was in light supply, and was not very freely purchased; quotations were unsettled. Corn was in more request at firmer rates. Provisions were decidedly brisker. Mess Pork was dearer. Sugars were in moderate demand, as were also Hay, Hops and Whisky. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were rather more extensive. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Indian Defection.—The Cherokees, if we may believe the Granada *Appeal* and other authorities, have finally decided to adhere to the rebels, and to fulfill the terms of the treaty which some months ago was exacted from them by threats. There can, however, be no doubt that the sympathies of the venerable chief Ross, and of a large portion of his people, are with the National Government. For, from the year 1838, when they emigrated to their present location, as well as in earlier times, the paternal policy which the Government at Washington has ever preserved towards the Indians, stands in strong contrast with the outrages and exactions of Georgia and the other Southern States with which they are now in alliance. The Cherokees, at the time of the settlement of the Carolinas and Georgia, were a nation of fire-worshippers, who seemed endued with nobler qualities, and capable of a higher progress, both social and civil, than their Indian neighbors. They originally owned the whole of this mountain region, but their domains had been contracted, as some of their tribes had been induced to sell their lands. Changing by degrees their habits, and discarding their nomadic modes of life, they borrowed the civilization, and embraced the purer faith of the white man, and, cultivating agriculture and the arts of peace, they had become strongly attached to their rich and fertile fields, of which for centuries they and their fathers had held undisputed possession. One of their tribe had invented an alphabet, and they had established a newspaper and schools.

But in an evil hour the rumor spread among the border population that gold mines had been discovered in the Cherokee country, and the Legislature of Georgia at once resolved that the Cherokees should be removed. It was claimed that the National Government was bound to extinguish the Indian title by purchasing the lands and handing them over to Georgia according to the treaty of 1802. The Cherokees pleaded in vain, that not being parties to any such compact, they were not bound to sell, whatever arrangement the United States might have made to buy. Helpless as they were against the power of their neighbors, the Indians positively refused to expatriate themselves or to alienate forever the soil in which reposed the bones of their fathers and their children. They were consequently outlawed by the Legislature of Georgia, and measures were adopted to overpower them by force. The rest is matter of history. An inoffensive nation, guilty of no crime but that of being too weak to defend its rights, was compelled to yield to necessity, to emigrate west of Arkansas, and to give up its cultivated lands for a possession to those with whom they have recently been inveigled or intimidated into forming an alliance for the destruction of the very Government to whose paternal care is probably due their very existence to this day.

Flood-Tide Again.

It is, as we may now all see, a very fortunate circumstance that the commencement of drafting was put off from the 15th of the current month to the 1st of September. The delay has enabled the country to recover completely from the recoil produced by the failure of the Peninsular campaign; and the interval of a fortnight thus gained for volunteering, bids fair to see the enlistment of *more men than were enrolled during the six weeks following the call of the President.*

On every hand we see around us the evidences of an unparalleled activity in recruiting, and from every section of the loyal States comes cumulative testimony to the same effect. We hardly need this assurance, for the whole country obeys the same moral tidal laws, and when it is flood-tide with us we may know the whole country is borne on the same swelling surge. During none of the seasons of the most fervent war heat—not even during the periods of savage rising and rushing to arms that followed Sumter and Bull Run—did men offer themselves so copiously as they are now doing. It would probably be unwarranted to say that there will be no draft at all, for the levy demanded is enormous—probably not less than *eight hundred thousand men* under the three calls—and such as few nations have ever put on the field even during a term of years; but it will so diminish the number to be drafted as to make the burden very light indeed. It has been judiciously arranged that the counties and cities are to be allowed to make up their respective quotas independently, and are credited with all the volunteers they raise over, against the number required of them; and such has been the effect of this admirable rivalry, that many sections, and even some whole States, will escape the draft altogether, having *already* filled up their complement of men.

And, for the rest, everything like *odium* associated with conscription is entirely removed in our case. It is not a question of getting the required troops by drafting, or not getting them at all, (that is the mortification in drafting,) but of giving absolute definiteness of time to the raising of a force which would certainly be obtained voluntarily, though without that precision which drafting insures. We are glad to see, at the same time, that the War Department is determined to adhere to the arrangements it has made, and we trust no consideration short of the filling up the entire number by volunteering, will induce it to put off drafting a day beyond the time fixed, the 1st September. The patriotic alacrity with which enlistment is now going on is the best possible evidence that we can now *afford* to draft.

It is a superb illustration of the amazing vital force inherent in our free democracy, this prompt recuperation of the nation after a cruel disaster. As the wounded oyster mends its house with pearl, so disappointment and defeat do but serve to bring out the finer and more precious qualities of the nation. There is a moral value in the new uprising we see around us that marked none of the previous uprisings. They were the product of enthusiasm; this of duty. There are no illusions now in the war—all is terrible, naked realism. It is with no holiday sentiment that men now come forward and place themselves in the ranks, but with a sad sincerity. It is the expression of the unquenchable resolve that the rebellion *shall* be put down; that the Nation *shall* live; that its foes shall *not* prevail against it!

It is a question which rises to many a lip, Does the Government justly appreciate this splendid spectacle of self-sacrificing devotion? Was ever seen such long-suffering, such forbearance, such faith? It is almost pathetic, the self-abnegation with which the people resigns its dearest rights, if thereby the cause may be only forwarded a little. But there is terrible meaning in this docility, and it were better for our rulers that the millstone were round their neck, and they sunk in the bottom of the sea, than that they should misunderstand it.

The people ask but one thing: that what they so lavishly provide shall be rightly used—that all this outpouring of the precious wine of the nation's life shall not be in vain. The Administration sees how the whole country is bending all its energies to put into its hands what it has asked. The country has now the right to ask, in turn, the most vigorous and effective use of this splendid material. There will soon be not less than a Million armed men at its service. The numbers and appointments of this army *should* render it irresistible. And the country expects the responsible military authorities will *make* it so by organizing such a Fall campaign as will virtually end the rebellion.

Peace Coming out of Confusion.—The news from the West to-day continues to be of that exciting and feverish character that has prevailed for several weeks past. The Mayor of Henderson, Ky., the next town to Paducah in importance on the lower Ohio, in that State, has openly declared his sympathy with secession. This sympathy existed before, and has only now ripened into action. It is better to be so, for he is now deprived of office and unable to do the harm that he otherwise might have done.

No doubt we shall hear rapidly of many like defections in Kentucky. But they will bode good for the Union cause, not evil. They are the natural fruits of the late reorganization of the State Government on an advanced and avowed platform of unconditional Unionism. The hopes of secret traitors, that they would ultimately control the State Government of Kentucky in the interests of the rebellion, are blasted by that quiet revolution; and their only place, if they have courage to be traitors, is to be in the rebel ranks.

The draft of the Federal Government will also operate to purge the population of Kentucky of much unsafe material. Let it all go off. It is but a small minority of the men of that brave old State. And when all rebel stuff is gone, and no agitators and croakers are left behind, Kentucky will be purer and stronger for the struggle to save the Union.

The Indiana regiments are said to be pouring into Kentucky. They will be cordially received, and they can be bountifully subsisted there. It takes no long time to make soldiers of Western men; and in a month, at furthest, we predict that the districts of Tennessee, as well as Kentucky, will be delivered of the guerrilla devils that possess them, and the now distracted communities once more "clothed and in their right minds."

War Rumors.

The City was profoundly agitated yesterday by rumors of disaster threatening the army in Virginia. The Government, controlling the telegraph, prevented the Press from receiving any news through that medium; but did not prevent private parties from obtaining, by the help of cipher, full intelligence of all that was occurring. These reports, passing from mouth to mouth, and exaggerated at every transmission, created a serious panic, which the absence of any different intelligence from the lines served to augment. Against these evils, the product of official errors, we are unable to guard the public; as we are also unable to lay before it that correct intelligence which would allay apprehension. We can only say that up to the moment the paper goes to press there has been no encounter between the Union and rebel forces in Virginia, and that Washington is *not* in danger.

Providences, Pro and Con.

The Confederates have, on many occasions, manifested no small degree of superstition in their conduct and judgment of affairs. They exhibit a singular mixture of perfidy and fanaticism with piety and policy. They affect a perfect intimacy with the designs of Providence in their behalf, and accept all their misfortunes as evidences of Divine favor conferring upon them blessings in disguise. The loss of Kentucky and Tennessee in the West; of New-Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi in the South; of Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk and the Navy-yard in the East, were only so many means of grace to the rebel Government. It taught them that they had "attempted too much," and with becoming meekness they gave up what they could not keep, and made themselves happy with what they had. They accepted the Christian text: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." But unless they find this truth realized in their case they will undobtedly be disappointed and vexed. They will lose their patience, and perhaps censure the Divine economy for having too much respect for the Lincoln Government.

On our side, we have only one distinguished person who exhibits the religious rapture of the rebels. He sees clearly that the hand of Providence is against the Unionists in this war—because, he says, we have not won a victory since Mr. Lincoln annulled the proclamation of one of his generals! We question whether the Lord would turn Pro-Slavery, supposing him to have been on our side, on so slight ground, and are disposed to doubt the infallibility of the prophet of the Old Bay State. If, however, our people admit that we have lost the Divine favor; and the rebels claim that they have got it—it is evident that they have, in the mere statement of the fact the advantage of us; for faith is a potent thing in war, when those who have it do also "keep their powder dry."

But omens are not all on the Southern side, we are bold to maintain. The rebels feel and admit that in the matter of naval experience their lot has been a bitter one. Once, twice, thrice, the boon of success was in their clutch—almost! They barely missed it, and in losing the chance they lost all. Was not the *Merrimac* worth an army of men and untold millions, if it had steamed out of Hampton Roads, and succeeded in laying itself abreast of the battery of this imperial City? It would have done so, and taken $50,000,000 of gold from our City, dictated a peace, or burned it down, but for the providential—(we say it reverently)—the *providential* arrival of the *Monitor* at Fortress Monroe. The *Monitor* was "the still small voice" of conscience that spoke to and appalled the guilty soul of the rebellion. It saved New-York and saved the Union.

Then again at New-Orleans, it was evident to all our officers that ten days' delay of the arrival of the Union fleet at the city, would have enabled the rebels to finish and bring against them an iron-clad vessel of utterly invincible power, by the side of which even the *Merrimac* would have been found insignificant. It would have proved capable of sinking the entire National fleet of gunboats and mortarboats in the Mississippi, the men-of-war keeping blockade at the mouth, and at Mobile and Pensacola, and opened all the Gulf ports to the commerce of Europe and the world. Here again is a tantalizing grief to the rebellion. *Almost* they were delivered, and their "independence" achieved. *But* Providence ordered otherwise.

And the *third* time—fatal climax with the superstitious—the golden bowl has been broken at the fountain. The *Arkansas*, sole survivor of all that was to be a Navy, was forced to lie helpless while a rebel army in sight was slaughtered among the tombs; and then in the hour of their defeat, it perished as its predecessor did, sinfully by suicide—losing the churchly grace, the right to Christian burial!

What do the omen readers of the two sections think of these extraordinary coincidences? Does it not seem that "the deluge" has come, and that no ark can be built strong enough to float the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy? Let us trust *our* Providence.

Sensation Makers Suppressed.—Among items of interesting Western news is the fact that the Tennessee correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, one Mr. Isham, has been arrested by order of Gen. Grant, at Memphis, and ordered to Alton, to remain in confinement until the end of the war. The offence charged against this correspondent is the forwarding of statements for publication that were false and of pernicious tendency.

The system of wholesale and enormous exaggeration of Western and Southern war movements has long given to the Chicago papers an unenviable notoriety. The later achievements in this line were the announcement of the arrival of numerous British iron-clad gunboats at the port of Mobile, the loss of a Federal army in East Tennessee, and the capture of Baton Rouge by Breckinridge. The result of such shocks to the public confidence was serious, and the country with one consent demanded that the nuisance be abated. It has been done.

Prospective Naval Operations.—The magnificent mailed frigate *New-Ironsides*, of whose progress we have given details from time to time, is now fairly completed, and yesterday left Philadelphia in high spirit, and amid the applause of admiring citizens. She is an exceedingly formidable vessel, and, though not built on the *Monitor* style or theory—the contract for her was given out prior to the Ericsson era—she is constructed on the most modern and scientific principles, and is believed to be of the most serviceable build and on the most available plan for the kind of work to which she is to be assigned. What her first labor is to be is not known, as she sailed with sealed orders, and Mr. Welles has not permitted it to leak out. The only thing stated is that she has gone in a southerly direction—doubtless to operate somewhere between Chesapeake Bay and Galveston Bay. Ten days ago we might have thought she was going to do service in the James; but that is unlikely now. Is she going to Savannah, to fight the great ram *Fingal* and capture the city? or is she going to steam past Fort Sumter and into Charleston Harbor, for it is asserted that that is within her power? or is she going down to Mobile to challenge the "ten iron-clad English rams," for beholding which an unhappy fabricator is now doing penance in Alton Penitentiary? or is she going to assist Porter in capturing Mobile itself? Is she going down to New-Orleans, to render that perilously-situated city secure from rebel rams and other assaults? There is a great deal more work than this that she might do on the coast and on one or two rivers which she can penetrate; but as she has already gone about her first labor, and is a swift craft, it would be as well for us to wait patiently a few days. But it is given out by those who pretend to know, that she is going on a mission whose greatness, importance, and almost assured success, will speedily gratify the country, and furnish another proof of the power of iron-clad vessels.

An Example for Office-holders.—Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant District-Attorney, is reported in another column as leaving a valuable office under Government to serve in the army. The sacrifice is creditable to Mr. Woodford, but similar instances of official devotion to the National cause are not wanting, nor have they lacked the public approval which a manly fulfillment of duty always secures. The several National departments of public service have not failed to give evidence of hearty patriotism in the crisis. Postmaster Wakeman set the example, well imitated by his subordinates. Stimulated by the spontaneous effort of the Post-office, where the small number of clerks and the small salaries shame the Custom-house, with its legion of employes at high pay, Collector Barney is moving tardily in securing a few recruits for the army, and may perhaps be regarded as doing his duty. From the office of Mr. Cisco we have yet to hear; but we shall doubtless hear to very good purpose when the subscription is announced. The District-Attorney has made the sacrifice from his small staff of a capital associate; it is possible Marshal Murray will spare a Deputy or two.

It is, however, when we revert to our local and municipal officers, that the absence of any patriotic evidences is most painful. A glance at the Common Council Manual will show what an army of non-combatants is quartered in the City Hall; but from none of its brigades is there anywhere reported proofs of self-sacrificing loyalty and sympathy with the military movements of the hour. The fault is perhaps less with the subordinates than with the chiefs. Why do we not witness some evidence of sympathy with the people on the parts of Heads of Departments and Bureaus, whose emoluments, derived directly from the people, are simply enormous? Why are not the names of the City Chamberlain, the Comptroller, the Inspector, the officers of Assessment and Collection, the County Clerk, at the head of generous subscription lists? They cannot plead poverty; they are rich in the liberality of the public reward for their labor. Come up to the work, gentlemen! The people are not likely to forget those who hang back from the popular cause at this critical moment.

Mexican Advices.—The news from Mexico is not of a decisive character. The French keep close within their lines at Orizaba, dedepending upon very hazardous communications with Vera Cruz for their supplies. The Mexicans have not thought it prudent to attack the position; and, indeed, until the difficulties between the military leaders are extinguished, any active operations must be impracticable. Whether the nomination of Comonfort to the chief command will have this effect remains to be seen. The only point favorable to the National cause, is the absence of any acts or successes on the side of the Mexicans that could offend the French *amour propre*, and lend the Imperial Government an enthusiastic popular support, which it now lacks, and without which the war must continue to languish.

A Home for Expatriated Slaves.—A correspondent in another column furnishes some evidence of the disinclination of the Central American States to receive negro immigrants. If these representations be correct, as we have reasons, from other sources, to believe, it will be necessary for the Government to seek some other home for the exported negroes. The Brazilians have none of the hostility to black labor which seems to be general in the Spanish American States. Why not turn some of the dreams of that runaway rebel and scientific humbug, Lieut. Maury, to the advantage of the negro? Why not, in short, with our outcast Africans, found an Empire of the Amazon? We have only to treat with Dom Pedro II., and the thing will be half accomplished.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

The Cause of the Disbandment of the First South Carolina Volunteers.

Skirmish on St. Simon's Island Between Guerrillas and Blacks.

AFFAIRS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, George H. Cooper, commander, from Port Royal, Stono Inlet and Charleston, S. C., on the 16th inst. arrived yesterday at 9½ o'clock. She touched at Hampton Roads, and left there for this port on the 20th, making the run in 24 hours.

Until passing Hatteras she encountered heavy northeast gales with head sea.

She brings 74 passengers,—officers and sailors from the Blockading squadron. The weather South has been intensely hot. The health of the squadron is generally good. On the night of the 19th, about 9 o'clock, when passing Cape Henry, saw a large side-wheel steamer ashore, supposed to be the *Arago*. She was hailed and asked for assistance, and lowered a boat to communicate, but the vessel got off and stood up the Chesapeake Bay. On the 20th, spoke ship *Florence*, McDonald, from Rotterdam for Baltimore.

From the points touched at by the *Massachusetts* there is no news of interest.

Various reports are in circulation in regard to the rebel rams that are soon to leave Charleston and Savannah, in order to drive our gunboats out of the river.

The following is the list of passengers from the blockade, sick and on furlough. Furloughs, it must be remembered, are very hard to get in the navy:

Commander Corwin, of the *Wabash*; Lieut. Preston, of the same; Mr. Blakestone, Acting Master, from the *Mystic*; Mr. Webster, Acting Third Assistant-Engineer, of the *Monticello*; Mr. Baldwin, Acting Master in command of steamer *Mercury*; Mr. Seymour, Third Assistant-Engineer, from the *Ottawa*; Mr. Isaacs, Acting Paymaster, United States steamship *Vermont*; Lieut. Henry, from the *Marblehead*.

Messrs. Isaacs and Preston left the ship at Fortress Monroe, to proceed to Washington.

The following are the officers of the *Massachusetts*:

Commander, Geo. H. Cooper.

Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. McDonald; Acting Master, Benj. Whitmore; Acting Master, Jos. H. Richardson, Coast Pilot; Acting Ensign, Jos. H. Cox; Acting Paymaster, J. L. Webster; Assistant-Surgeon, Alexander Hutchins; Acting Master's Mates, J. Wallace, Thomas Spear, John W. Caswell; First Assistant-Engineer and Chief, S. N. Hartwell; Second Assistant-Engineer, Augustus Clapp; Third Assistant-Engineers, J. B. Fitch, Jr., James Blinkensopp, James B. Safford, Thomas Winship; Captain's Clerk, Mason Sinclair Cooper; Paymaster's Clerk, E. K. Winship.

OUR HILTON-HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE BLACK REGIMENT AND ITS CAUSES—A TRIP TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA—THE BLACK COLONY AT ST. SIMON'S ISLAND—SKIRMISH WITH GUERRILLAS, ETC.

Hilton-Head, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

The first regiment of South Carolina Volunteers has been disbanded. Justice to the men demanded that Gen. Hunter should pursue this course. Under a regimental organization for three months, these negroes have been drilling, performing useful fatigue duty, but have not received a cent of pay. Seeing their fellows employed as servants for officers and as laborers in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, obtaining good wages without being subject to restraints inseparable from camp life, these black soldiers have lately shown some dissatisfaction and clamored for *justice*. Gen. Hunter, always quick to redress grievances, at once disbanded the regiment. He had repeatedly appealed to the War Department in behalf of these patriotic freedmen, and had tacitly, if not expressly, received its sanction to keep the organization in existence, as the sending down of uniforms, accoutrements and arms for it fully proves. But Congress adjourned, making no provision for paying the regiment, and there remained, under the circumstances, no alternative than the one which was adopted. The necessity for disrupting the first regiment of negroes after it had demonstrated an unexpected aptitude and capacity for learning the use of arms, will be regretted by all whose views agree with Gen. Hunter's in regard to making soldiers of the confiscated slave-property of rebels. But there is a much larger number who will rejoice that this necessity has arisen. In this Department the project of arming negroes has met with marked disfavor. The pride of the white soldier has been offended, and his prejudices aroused to a bitter extent by this seeming elevation of the African to a level with himself; and no occasion has been lost to express this disgust, both by word and act, when opportunity favored. I am not aware whether a strong aversion to colored regiments is peculiar to white soldiers here, but the fact cannot be gainsayed that Presdent Lincoln's recent dictum against their acceptance into the United States service, has given wide-spread satisfaction. The colored regiment was officered by volunteer non-commisioned officers from the white regiments—young men of good character and strong opinions, who accepted their appointments with a certain realization that they thus incurred the opprobrium of their comrades. They will regret more than any others the disbanding of the organization.

I have just returned from a very pleasant trip, lasting more than a week, with Gen. Saxton and Staff, to St. Simon's Island, Geo., and Fernandina and St. Augustine, Fla. The object was to inquire after the condition of the negro refugees—about 1,700 in number—who have sought our protection at these places since we have held them against the rebels. A steamer is to leave within a short time and I am unable now to give a detailed account of the trip, which furnished many interesting incidents. Schools were established and provided with white teachers, meetings held where the physical as well as spiritual comfort of the audiences was attended to and encouragement and guidance given to these, in some cases, bewildered possessors of a new-found liberty.

We found the negroes at St. Simon's Island in a state of unwonted commotion. A guerrilla party—numbering from twenty-five to thirty rebels—had landed upon the upper end of the island, and their capture was resolved upon. Capt. Goldsborough, of the gunboat *Florida*, had a force of marines on shore, and these, with a negro band of thirty men, were scouring the woods and swamps for the intruders. On the morning of our arrival the rebels were come up with by the negro scouting party, and quite a lively skirmish resulted. The negroes stood their ground manfully, returning shot for shot with the guerrillas, and returned to report that they had had one killed and three wounded in the affair, and that the loss was not all on their side. After this, a company of the South Carolina Volunteers, brought down on the *Ben Deford*, by Gen. Saxton, were sent ashore to assist in the hunt, and the pursuit had been maintained for a week when we left St. Simon's. Capt. Goldsborough did not doubt that the rebels were still on the island, concealed in the swamps, and was certain of eventually capturing them, as their means of transportation to the main land—a distance more than a mile—had been destroyed, and it was scarcely probable that the rascals could swim the river.

At St. Augustine the rebel women carry it with a high hand. Two companies, raised in the town, are now in the enemy's service, and the mothers, wives and sisters of these traitors, although dependent upon the United States Government in many instances for the rations which save them from starvation, lose no opportunity of showing their aversion to the Government which protects them and to the soldiers who are its representatives. St. Augustine is New-Orleans upon a small scale, without a Butler to check its rampant treason. Gen. Saxton and his officers, in passing through the town, were repeatedly flouted by the women, who drew in their dresses and crossed to the sunny side of the street in a manner that spoke more plainly than words, of the contempt in which they held the officers of the Union.

The Catholic Bishop of Savannah was at St. Augustine on a pastoral visit. He had entered our lines a week or two before, and was, I believe, promised a pass back. He purposed returning the day we arrived at the town, taking with him a priest and several sisters from the convent. The case was brought to Gen. Saxton's notice, and believing it to be highly impolitic that persons whose sympathies were known to be on the side of the enemy, should be allowed to cross our lines at pleasure, he forbade Col. [illegible], the officer commanding the post, to furnish the Bishop and his companions with passes. When this decision was made known, the reverend gentleman appealed to Gen. Saxton in person, and in the course of the conversation between them, he expressed sentiments with reference to the war, which dispelled any remaining doubt the General may have felt as to the wisdom of the order he had made. The clerical applicant retired from the interview with the understanding that his case should be brought before Brig.-Gen. Terry, who was soon expected at St. Augustine, and under whose surveillance the case more properly belonged.

I have been delighted in every way with the week's excursion, and so I believe were all who went. There was a goodly company on board, delightful weather, a fine vessel, and good officers. Everybody who has made the trip between Baltimore and Boston on the *Ben. Deford* knows Capt. Hallett, her commander. He may be classed, zoologically, a "brick"—an expressive word, which saves enumeration of the many qualities travelers hope to find in men of his occupation. It is not matter of wonder, then, that those who made the trip—having participated in such a rare combination of excellencies—will not be apt soon to forget it.

Yesterday the steamer *McClellan* arrived, having in tow the ship *Planter*. The latter vessel will transport North part of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, whose services may be made more available on the Potomac than here. These gallant Bay State boys rejoice at the prospect of active service.

To-day we have been paying *post-mortem* honors to Martin Van Buren. Daylight was ushered in with a salute of 15 guns from fort and fleet, and at intervals of half an hour one gun booms mournfully upon the sultry air. Colors are to droop from sunrise to sunset at half-mast height.

The weather has been intolerably warm lately. Yesterday, a week, was "the hottest of the season." The thermometer kept at 110° in the shade, and everybody went about gasping. White men looked like they had come from a bath of mucilage without having used a towel, and the faces of the negroes glistened like polished black marble douched with a shower of oleaginous rain. H. J. W.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell and Tracy lately Menacing Lexington, Mo.—Our Forces in Pursuit, etc.

Sedalia, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Advices from the West are to the effect that the rebel forces under Coffee, Quantrell, Cockrell, Tracy and others, which were lately menacing Lexington, are in full retreat southward.

The rebels are 4,000 strong and have the two spiked cannon captured from Major Foster, at Lone Jack, on Friday last.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren, of the Iowa Cavalry and Gen. Blunt, of the Kansas forces, are in hot pursuit with 3,500 troops and 14 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday, Col. Warren was ten miles north of Johnstown, Bates County, and Gen. Blunt twelve miles southwest of him. Both were moving rapidly. The rebels were only one hour ahead of Warren's cavalry.

There is every prospect that the rebels will be overtaken and captured or badly whipped at the crossing of the Osage River.

As soon as Col. Houston, the commander at Lexington, heard of the defeat of Maj. Foster at Lone Jack, he made energetic preparations for the defence of that city. The old fortifications were extended to the river, to enable the troops to get water. All the adjacent buildings which might serve for the shelter of sharpshooters were blown up.

Col. Houston also ordered all the hemp in town to be burned, to prevent the rebels from making hemp bales again for breastworks.

The warehouses and hemp thus burned were probably worth $200,000.

The hemp and factory of Mr. McGreer alone were worth $75,000, on which there was an insurance of $23,000.

The city is now entirely secure against attack.

A Letter from Secretary Seward.

THE IMPOLICY OF REVIVING PARTISAN ISSUES.

The following letter was written to F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee. It sufficiently explains the purport of the note to which it was a reply:

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 19, 1862.

To F. W. Hughes, Esq., headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and, further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic Party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its Constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties, about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

If the revolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail, there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolition would now be in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Ravels at Niblo's Garden.—Gabriel Ravel and company are having things pretty much their own way in the amusement line of business. They have dispelled the gentle dullness that pervaded the theatrical atmosphere up to the period of their advent, and once again delight one's eyes and ears with crowded audiences, uproarious laughter and genuine applause. Niblo's resumes its old-time appearance of Summer life and gaiety, and is again the most popular—as it has ever been the handsomest and pleasantest—place of public entertainment in the country. The Ravel people have had no occasion to produce anything that can be called a novelty as yet. They have simply revived five or six of the most popular pantomimes and ballets in their repertory, putting these upon the stage in their usual style of unapproachable neatness and good taste, and, with them, attracting as large a portion of the playgoing community as they can comfortably provide with seats. The only attempt they have made at a sensation has been the introduction of the wonderfully clever child—known in private life as little John Haslem, and on the bills as "Young America"—in perilous gymnastic feats, that no one, save the Hanlons, have ever, in the memory of the present generation, rivaled. This boy, who is, withal, one of the prettiest fellows that ever circled brows with acrobatic fillet, does things, which, tried by ordinary juveniles, would make the nervous system tingle with suppressed emotion; but which, achieved as they are by him with a certainty and ease that divest them of all symptoms of danger, inspire in his beholders feelings of unmingled admiration and delight. Without any Ravels or preliminary dramatic performances, such as are included in the programme at Niblo's, he alone might be relied on as a profitable exhibition; and, one of these days, if good luck carries him up to manhood with unfractured limbs, he will undoubtedly have an Academy of Music all to himself, as William Hanlon had, and make a fortune on his individual account.

Cremorne Gardens.—This charming place of out-door entertainment was well filled last evening with an audience made up to a considerable extent of female loveliness and fashion. The attractions offered were the same, in kind, as usual: pantomime in the Palace of Music, promenade music and ice-cream in the open air, and equestrian performances in the circus. The pantomime is a new one at Cremorne, is entitled "The Golden Egg," and is represented by Mlle. Theleur and Messrs. Lehmann, Wistoff, Conrad, Ronzani, and others. After the pantomime that magnificent revelation of Spanish grace and brilliancy, la Señorita Cubas, flashed upon the stage in one of her wonderful dances, called "El Ole," therein ravishing the eyes and hearts of all beholders.

Winter Garden.—The Winter Garden theatre, which has been, in the course of the past few days, freshened up and handsomely redecorated, will reopen on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. Jackson. Miss Bateman will commence the season, appearing as *Julia* in "The Hunchback," supported by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams and Mr. A. H. Davenport. Mr. T. B. Jackson, treasurer of the Winter Garden, during his late trip to Europe, made engagements with several histrionic stars, who will shed their radiance on the New-York stage during the coming Fall and Winter.

Aliens and Military Service.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following reply to a letter written from Cincinnati to Secretary Seward explains itself:

Department of State, Washington,
Aug. 14, 1862.

James N. Gambler, Esq., Cincinnati:

Sir: I have received your letter, in which you express an apprehension of a deficiency of labor in the country, resulting from our large military operations; and you very properly speak of the desirableness, under present circumstances, of an increase of immigration. You observe, in this connection, that it would be important that persons proposing to emigrate should have some official assurance that they would not be required to perform military service.

In reply, I have to observe that I, some time ago, instructed our representatives in foreign countries to make known, as well as they conveniently can, the lucrative rewards which the country is now offering to foreign emigrant laborers. I can hardly suppose that there exists, anywhere in the world, the erroneous belief that aliens are liable here to military duty. If you think otherwise, there will be no objection to your giving any publication you please to this communication. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 827, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Important Orders from Secretary Stanton—Drafting not to be Easily Eluded—President's Interview with the Colored Delegation—Reception of Cols. Wilcox and Corcoran.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Movement of Gen. Pope—Safe Withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's Forces from James River—Description of the Battle of Cedar Mountain, with full Lists of Killed and Wounded.

EUROPEAN NEWS—With Interesting Letters from our Special Correspondents Abroad, and Extracts from our Foreign Exchanges.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Departments.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS—The Fight at Baton Rouge—Destruction of the Rebel Ram Arkansas—Official Accounts.

OUR NEW RESERVOIR—Imposing Public Ceremonies.

DRAFTING ORDERS—STATE AND NATIONAL.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Colman—Dunham.—At St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, on Thursday, Aug. 21, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D.D., Samuel Colman, Jr., and Annie Lawrence, daughter of Edward W. Dunham, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cowdrey—Rumsey.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. C. E. Lindsley, Wm. L. Cowdrey to Hannah M., daughter of the late Thomas O. Rumsey, Esq.

Fuller—Whiston.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Josiah P. Fuller to Miss Susan E., only daughter of O. Whiston, Esq., all of this City.

Jessup—Tunbridge.—At Utica, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, by Rev. T. O. Lincoln, D. D., B. T. Jessup, of New-York, to Miss Mary E. Tunbridge, of Utica, daughter of John Tunbridge, Esq.

Nicholson—Martin.—In St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Pyne, Commander J. W. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, and Mary H. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

Buckland.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 21, Mrs. Johanna Eliza, wife of Wm. Buckland, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 260 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Darrell.—In England, on Thursday, July 31, Edward N. Darrell, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this day, from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. J. Lightbourn, No. 39 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. His friends and those of the family, are invited to attend.

Fanning.—At Franklinville, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 16, of dysentery, James I. Fanning, only son of James and Phebe M. Fanning, aged 2 years and 26 days.

Gray.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug 21, 1862, David T. Gray, in the 57th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his sons, William, Charles and George, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West Houston-st., on Saturday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Jenkins.—At Albany, on Monday, Aug. 18, inst., Lemuel Jenkins, in the 73d year of his age.

Jones.—At New-Brunswick, N.J., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Thomas Jones, late of this City.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, on Saturday morning, the 23d inst., and the body will be afterward conveyed by the New-Jersey Railroad train leaving New-Brunswick at 10½ A. M., to Jersey City from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend at his late residence in New-Brunswick, or upon arrival of the body at Jersey City at 11¾ A. M.

Huyler.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Mrs. Sarah Huyler, widow of Cornelius Huyler, in her 77th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Friday, the 22d, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves the Pavonia Ferry at 11 o'clock.

Loutrel.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1862, Louis Loutrel, aged 77 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 576 Broome-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel.

☞ New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

Mackenzie.—The funeral service over the remains of the late Charles Mackenzie, Esq., who perished in the fire in Beekman-st., on the 6th inst., will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the deceased gentleman are respectfully invited to attend.

Merlett.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, from organic disease of the brain, George Taylor, only son of Abram R. and Matilda Merlett, aged 5 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Douglass-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Dearest George, you have left us,
And our loss we deeply feel;
God, in his wisdom, has bereft us,
And our sorrows He can heal.

Quackenbos.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, of typhoid fever, Capt. E. M. Quackenbos, of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, M. M. Quackenbos, No. 141 2d-av., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Joanna D., daughter of Frederick H. Smith, of Newark, N. J., aged 20 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 395.—Aug. 21, 1862.
8, 34, 76, 59, 46, 63, 4, 35, 32, 17, 55, 52.

Kentucky, Class 396.—Aug. 21, 1862.
6, 42, 7, 12, 15, 13, 1, 73, 64, 51, 10, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 343.—Aug. 21, 1862.
23, 78, 64, 13, 58, 20, 44, 73, 57, 27, 62, 21.

Delaware State Lottery. Class 309.—Aug. 21, 1862.
53, 65, 39, 46, 58, 37, 33, 52, 60, 5, 29, 49.

Circulars sent by addressing
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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.
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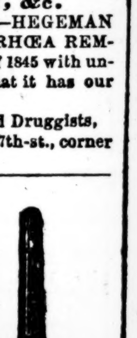
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



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PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
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"THE DOG STAR RAGES."
The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into the only place where relief can be found, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase
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It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
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TURN OUT THE GUARD!
Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.
Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.
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$10 cash in hand over and above all State and Government bounties will be paid to each good able-bodied man of temperate habits who shall enlist in said company, now attached to the Sixty-first Regiment, in the field, Col. F. C. BARLOW, Commanding, until said company shall be filled up. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.
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UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.
This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.
Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.
W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

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The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.
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EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 300 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.
SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM, AVOID THE DRAFT AND MAKE MONEY.—Thirty Dollars each, in addition to the United States allowances, will be paid to one hundred young men who will volunteer for the service of the United States for three years or during the war, within the present week. Apply at No. 6 State-st.

THE BOARD OF POLICE THANKFULLY acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for raising the Metropolitan Guard:

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U. S.
The undersigned, on payment of $100 by any person previous to the pending draft, are prepared to provide a substitute in case said person should be drafted.
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Merchants and Bankers Agency, No. 290 Broadway.
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NOTICE.
All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:
New-York, Aug. 2, 1862.
Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:
Colonel: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.
My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.
The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.
Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.
I have already over 500 men in camp.
ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 160 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. Goodell.
Second Lieutenant, Thos. A. Henry.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!
JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.
Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.
Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.
All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.
Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
James C. Burke, Colonel.
Co. H, (Capt. John D. Hearne,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.
This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.
To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.
ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

NINETEENTH WARD MONITORS.
The undersigned having received authority to raise a company of Monitors, to be attached to the Hillhouse Light Infantry, Second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, Empire Brigade, Col. P. J. Claassen, Commanding, call upon all respectable young men of the Ward to come forward and join this company. The citizens of the Ward are resolved to make this a first-class organization, and offer $20 additional bounty to all who join its ranks. Now is your time, Boys, to join a good command. Who would not rather volunteer in this glorious cause, in preference to being drafted? Capt. AM. DONDNEY,
Recruiting Officer, No. 795 3d-av., near corner 53d-st.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.—LOOK TO YOUR own interests while devoting your services to your country! Fourth Battery New-York State Artillery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee. Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officer.

REMEMBER THAT GOVERNMENT BOUNTY to volunteers ceases after to-day. Will you enroll yourselves to-day, choose your associates and receive your bounty, or wait until you are drafted?
THE ORIGINAL MONITORS
Will receive twenty more young men of the right kind in their third company. If you desire
GOOD OFFICERS AND GOOD ASSOCIATIONS,
Lose no time in joining this organization, which, in its moral character, is undoubtedly superior to any other now organizing. Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

COMPANY I, OF THE STANTON LEGION, will be mustered into the United States service this week. A few more choice, moral men wanted to raise it to the maximum number. The last chance for the bounties, as they all close after Friday. $90 cash, in hand, to each recruit, and relief tickets for families worth $3 a week. Drafting is positively ordered for the 1st of September. Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
No. 183 Essex-st., New-York.

INSURANCE AGAINST DRAFT.—THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE are now insuring against Draft, or furnish Substitutes for those Drafted, on the most favorable terms, the premium being only $50.
N. B.—A large number of Substitutes wanted immediately; bounty $250.
P. S.—Communications from persons wishing insurance, or those offering as substitutes, promptly answered. Office, No. 240 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 7.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BANKING AND SUBSTITUTE OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War. Advances made on Quartermasters' vouchers, contractors and recruiting officers' bills and officers' pay roll. by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., N. Y.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, NO. 168 BROADWAY.—The undersigned are prepared on the payment of $100 to guarantee to furnish a substitute to any person who may be drafted under the existing order of the Secretary of War. The funds thus received and deposited with a responsible Banking house, who issue their receipt, said funds not to be removed till after the draft is made. For further particulars, apply at the office, where reference of the highest character is given.
A. W. PLATT, for the Association.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SERGEANTS and Corporals for First Regiment of Metropolitan Guards. None need apply but competent and experienced men. JAMES BOWEN,
President of Board of Police.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ONE DRUM major, four drummers and ten buglers, for First Regiment Metropolitan Guards.
JAMES BOWEN, President of Board of Police.

TO PERSONS LIABLE TO BE DRAFTED. Those wishing to avoid being drafted can be informed the way to avoid it by addressing, inclosing $5, COUNSELOR, Box No. 162 Times Office.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE RECEPTION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
MICHAEL CORCORAN,
By the
Municipal Authorities of the City of New-York,
Under the Direction of the
Joint Committee on National Affairs,
On his
Return to the City from Captivity in Richmond.

The members of the Common Council will assemble at Room No. 8, City Hall, at 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., and repair to Jersey City, to receive Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN; from thence the Common Council, with their guest, will proceed by steamboat to Castle Garden, where, upon their arrival, a national salute will be fired, the official ceremonies will take place, and His Honor the Mayor will welcome Gen. Corcoran to the City.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Troop of Carbines, commanded by Capt. Otto.
Grand Marshal,
GEN. JOHN EWEN,
Assisted by the following Aids:
Col. Geo. E. Baldwin,
Col. Alexander Hamilton,
Col. Richard Lathers,
Col. John J. Astor,
Col. John Chadwick,
Col. Edward Hinchen,
Maj. Robert Taylor,
Maj. David McClellan,
Capt. Charles Knight,
Hon. John M. Barbour,
Hon. John R. Brady,
Luther R. Marsh, Esq.,
Henry R. McMurray, Esq.,
Col. M. M. Van Buren,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,
Col. Chas. W. Darling,
Col. Emanuel B. Hart,
Col. H. G. Stebbins,
Lieut.-Col. Murray,
Maj. David Hoadley,
Maj. G. Harriott,
Capt. Wright,
Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Hon. William Mitchell,
Albert Cardozo, Esq.,
John Chadwick, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.
Commanded by Col. Postley, Third Hussars, Acting General.
1st Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Walter W. Price.
3d Regiment Hussars, under Senior Capt. Burke.
11th Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Wm. Allen.
5th Regiment National Guards, Col. Burges.
8th Regiment National Guards, Col. J. W. Mason.
Phœnix Brigade, Capt. P. Leonard.
Commissioned Officers of the First Division, and Volunteers off duty.

69th Regiment, right wing, column companies.
½ Company of 69th Regt., flanked.
GEN. CORCORAN.
His Honor the Mayor.
Chairman of Committee on National Affairs.
Chairman of Committee on Invitations in open barouche
½ Company of 69th Regt., flanked.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Left Wing, Column Companies.
Returned Prisoners.
Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by files.
Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by files.
Common Council, in carriages,
preceded by
The Sergeant-at-Arms.
Delegations from Common Council of
Philadelphia and other cities,
in carriages.
Heads of Departments of the
City Government.
Board of Supervisors.
Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Lancers of the Sixty-ninth Regt., Capt. Dalton, by files.
Troop, Eighth Regt., Capt. Brown, by files.
New-York Fire Department, in full uniform, without apparatus, under direction of John Decker, Esq., Chief Engineer, Acting Aid.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
The various Irish Civic Societies, under the Grand Marshalship of Mr. James Sandford, aided by Messrs. Peter Halpin and James White in the following order:
Longshoremen's U. B. Society,
Marshal, Dennis Sullivan.
St. James' R. C. T. A. Society,
Marshal, John Dwyer.
Father Matthew T. A. Society,
Marshal, E. L. Carey.
Father Matthew Society, of Brooklyn,
Marshal, Hugh McCabe.
Barry Benevolent Society,
Marshal, ———.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, N. Y.,
Marshal, John Tucker.
Thomas Francis Meagher Club,
Marshal, Edward Duffy.
Hibernian Benevolent Society,
Marshal, Michael Rowentree.
Hibernian U. B. Society,
Marshal, Michael Duffy.
Benevolent Society United Sons of Erin
Marshal, John Duffy.
And all other Societies desiring to participate.
Citizens on horseback and in carriages.

The procession will take the following route: From the Battery, through Broadway to Park-row, through Park-row to the east gate of the Park, passing through the Park in front of the City Hall into Broadway; up Broadway to Grand-st., through Grand-st. to the Bowery, up the Bowery and 4th-av. to and around Union-square thence down Broadway to the St. Nicholas Hotel and dismiss.

The Military and different Civic Societies will take the positions assigned to them by the order of the Grand Marshal Brig.-Gen. Ewen, so as to be in readiness to join in the line of march as the procession advances up Broadway. The head of the line will start from the Battery at 4 o'clock precisely. The Military and the Societies will be expected to take their places in the procession without delaying its march, and no halt will be made on the route to enable the rear to come up.

The keepers of all public buildings, the proprietors of hotels and other public places, the masters and owners of shipping in the harbor, and our citizens generally, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Superintendent of Police is respectfully requested to see that the route taken by the procession will be kept entirely free from vehicles, or anything calculated to retard or delay the progress of the procession.

The Mayor and the Corporate authorities of the City will entertain Gen. Corcoran at a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening next.

Should the weather prove inclement, the flags will not be hoisted on the City Hall, which will be considered a signal that the reception will not take place until further notice.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS:
TERENCE FARLEY,
HENRY SMITH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WM. ORTON,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JOHN HOGAN,
MORGAN JONES,
A. H. KEECH.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
Alex. H. Keech, Secretary.

All civic societies who wish to join in the parade will report to James Sanford, Esq., at the Washington Hotel, corner of Broadway and Battery Place, on the morning of the parade.

Military companies not in programme, will report to Col. Postley, on the Battery, on the morning of the parade.

By order of the Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
Alex. H. Keech, Secretary.

Headquarters Grand Marshal N. Y. Municipal Reception to Gen. Corcoran,
New-York, Aug. 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The general assembly will be at 2 o'clock, P. M. The several divisions will occupy the positions hereinafter named, from which they will enter the general column in numerical order.

FIRST DIVISION.
Col. S. Brook Postley, Third Hussars, Acting Brigadier-General.
Consisting of the military part of the escort, will form within the Battery, its right resting on Castle Garden.

SECOND DIVISION.
Provost-Marshal Kennedy, Marshal.
Consisting of the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and guests of the City of New-York.
This division will occupy Battery-place-square.

THIRD DIVISION.
John Decker, Marshal.
Consisting of the Fire Department, will form within the Battery, in rear of the military, its right near Battery-place.

FOURTH DIVISION.
James Sandford, Marshal.
Consisting of the Civic Societies, will form upon the west sidewalk of Broadway, right on Battery-place.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Edward C. Muloy, Marshal,
consisting of citizens on horseback and in carriages, will occupy Whitehall-street.

The Grand Marshal will wear a buff scarf.

Marshals of Divisions will wear red scarfs.

The Military Aids will wear undress uniform, cloth pantaloons, blue scarfs and baton. Civic Aids will wear plain black suits, chapeau, blue scarfs and baton.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will assemble, mounted, at the quarters of the Grand Marshal, No. 33 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 12 o'clock M., on the day of reception. By order of
Brigadier-General JOHN EWEN,
Grand Marshal.
Col. Alexander Hamilton,
Capt. Chas. S. Kingsley,
Aid-de-Camps.

VETERAN CORPS, WAR OF 1812, WILL assemble at the upper end of the Battery on THIS FRIDAY, the 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock, to do honor to the brave Gen. Michael Corcoran, who commanded the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which fought so bravely to defend the stars and stripes that wave over their adopted country—these United States. The Veterans will appear in full uniform. All the Veterans in this and adjacent counties are invited. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
Abm. Dally, Colonel.

Freaks of Treason on Board the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Coming a passenger on board the *Great Eastern*, on her last trip from New-York, I found a manifestation of secessionism of so peculiar a type that I am induced to attempt a brief description of what I saw and heard, for your paper.

Scarcely two days of our voyage had passed before we discovered that a goodly number of Secessionists were of our company—not mere secession sympathizers, but actual Southern traitors, some of whom had fought against the "Stars and Stripes," and who gloried in their shame. How they reached New-York, some of them darkly hinted, and spoke of the ease with which, by means of a few dollars and a little transparent deception, passes to leave New-Orleans could be obtained from Gen. BUTLER. Perhaps they took the oath of allegiance, though this they denied; but if they did, the blackest treason and perjury are upon their souls.

The first outspoken manifestation of rebel feeling was when the band played "Dixie." The traitors gathered around and showed their delight by cheers and clapping of hands. This conduct appeared to be very gratifying to many of the English and Canadians on board, their gratification being in a direct ratio to the amount of apparent annoyance to the loyal Americans. Even one or two of the officers of the ship encouraged by their conduct the insolence of the Southerners. The band seldom played an American air. But one evening, after "Dixie" had been produced for several successive days, the usual amount of rebel *éclat* following in each case, the band, in a moment of forgetfulness, perhaps, or from the impulse of their generous German love of liberty, favored us with "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." It was too much for our patriotism, and some of us heartily applauded. Immediately an officer of the ship on duty stepped down from his post and commanded the band to play "Dixie's Land." Of course they obeyed; and at the close of the piece the secesh flapped their wings and chattered like geese after a shower. The "Star Spangled Banner," at the request of an American, was then played—received, you may believe, by the loyalists with enthusiastic demonstrations. All this, of course, was gradually arousing a good deal of feeling—strong, earnest, but subdued on the part of the Union men—blatantly and insolently manifested by the "chivalry."

But the latter were not disposed to be satisfied with mere cheers and wordy impudence. They desired a more posititive—a *national* recognition. A ball was planned for the entertainment of the passengers and officers of the ship. It promised to be a pleasant affair. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to fit up one of the large dining-saloons for the occasion. During the day preceding, one with an observant eye might have discovered some ladies, recognized as belonging to the secession party, busily engaged stitching together strips of red and white bunting—evidently for a flag—to be used, when? The ball-room, of course, must be decorated, as is customary on ship-board, with national ensigns. Would the treasonable emblem of the Southern Confederacy be recognized as one of these by the commander of a British ship? Really, it would be quite a feather in the cap of the "chivalry" to have their as yet unrecognized *rag* grouped as an equal with the glorious ensigns of England and America. Such a triumph would be well worth the effort. *Secessia*, in the person of one of her sons, approaches the commander—asks—perhaps *demands*—the recognition of her flag. Capt. PATON—noble British sailor—gentleman that he is—gives a mild but positive, "No' I can't," to the absurd request. But the British and American flags, in peaceful and mutual recognition, already adorn the ball-room. *Secessia*, unabashed by the first discomfiture, demands the removal of the hated "Stars and Stripes"—else she and her chivalrous children will scorn to join in the dance. "Gentlemen," said the Captain, addressing the dozen or so odds and ends of "secesh" chivalry then and there gathered together—"Gentlemen, I am very sorry that this difficulty has occurred. We are all here on board of this ship on our passage between America and England, and for our mutual enjoyment this entertainment has been devised. It is my duty, as commander, to carry the British and American flags—the American at the main and the British at the mizzen—when we arrive at or depart from either of the ports between which we sail. If a festival is gotten up, the two flags are joined in decorating the deck or saloon. I have no feeling in this matter, gentlemen—I am but doing my duty to my Queen and to the Company in whose service I am. I regret you cannot be satisfied, but I must do my duty. The flag must remain."

This was all very sensible, and uttered in the most conciliatory and kindly tone and manner possible. But "Secesh," though convinced, was not satisfied. He was bound he would not dance under the Yankee bunting. A representative of this persuasion, standing in the midst of his disappointed and chafing fellow-rebels, and stretching himself up to the hight of his tall figure, with solemn face and striking attitude, and slapping his left breast with his dexter palm, declared he "could not dance under that flag. His country—his *bleeding country demanded* that he should not so disgrace himself." To this sentiment the assembled rebels gave loud applause. The Captain, smiling and bowing—no doubt amused at this piece of mock tragedy, in which he was enforced to bear a part—then withdrew. The loyal Americans were highly pleased at the turn things had taken, and most of the English approved the Captain's decision, and applauded his course, though some of them sided with the Secessionists.

The most impudent and noisy of the secession party in this affair were two or three Frenchmen. One of these was very insolent toward the Captain, and interrupted him frequently in the course of his remarks. Another one, who, it was said, was or had been a member of Gen. JOHNSTON'S Staff, as soon as the British and Americans who desired to take part in the evening's entertainment had withdrawn, noisily called for a basket of champaign. It was drunk with great uproariousness, each chief rebel, dead and alive, being toasted in succession, till the treasonable catalogue of worthies, as well as the champaign, was pretty much exhausted. Of course, all this was accompanied by remarks calculated to be very annoying to the Loyalists who remained in the Grand Saloon, where the drinking-bout took place. The revel ended a little before midnight. It was most characteristic of Secessionism—noisy, blustering, insolent and vulgar throughout.

A few days afterward, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Capt. PATON by the passengers, an effort was made, after the usual toasts to the Queen and to the President of the United States had been drunk, to foist upon the assembly a toast to "JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Southern Confederacy." It was received with silent contempt, none but the rebels and a very few of the British passengers rising in its honor.

AN AMERICAN.

Commencement of Middlebury College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The anniversary exercises of the College in this place have just closed, much to the credit of the officers and students of the institution, and to the gratification of both citizens and strangers. It would be easy to make a long story, detailing the incidents and doings of commencement week, but the demands upon your columns for war news, admonish me to be brief; and for obedience to that admonition I am sure you will thank me.

The exercises proper of the interesting occasion were commenced by an able and most appropriate Baccalaureate sermon by the President, Dr. LABAREE, from Ps. 1: 1, 2. He drew from his text, 1. A warning against wicked principles. 2. Against wicked associates. 3. Against wicked habits. These lessons were opened with much earnestness, and impressed upon the young gentlemen by many striking illustrations. In the second part of the discourse, the word of God was held up as the great safeguard and shield of the young.

On Tuesday, an address was delivered before the Philomathesian Society, on the present crisis, by President FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, and another before the Philadelphian Society, on the State as an educator, by Rev. Mr. MANNING, of Boston. Both these discourses were discriminating and eloquent; but the last named carried the greatest number of votes. On the evening of the same day, the young gentlemen of the three lower classes—four from each—contended with spirit and ability for the prize of oratory.

The performances of the graduating class—seventeen—were equal in excellence to any to which I ever listened on any similar occasion, in any college. Of course there were degrees of merit, but, with extraordinary uniformity, they were marked by a discrimination, maturity, manliness and keenness of thought, and by a propriety and form of expression, quite uncommon in productions of their class. The mother of such sons may well be proud of her offspring. Many of them, I feel confident, will make their mark, and win a name among men.

In some respects, the last—Thursday—was the great day of the Feast. This was devoted to the anniversary festivities of the Alumni Association. These were of a genial and most delightful character. An excellent oration by Hon. H. H. STEWART, Esq., of your City, a dinner, toasts, speeches in response, both grave and gay, a series of patriotic resolutions, and "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the whole assemblage, in full chorus, and with hearty good will, made up the programme of the day. A noticeable and most commendable feature of the occasion was the presence of a large number of the gentle sex at the dinner-table. This I have never anywhere seen before on any like occasion; but I hope never hereafter to fail to see it in a gathering of the kind. It may be truly said to have graced and crowned the Festival.

It is nine years since I last made a pilgrimage to the seat of my Alma Mater, and I was surprised at the evidences of progress—material and immaterial—which exhibit themselves on every side. Truly, under its present enlightened and accomplished President and Professors, Middlebury College gives unmistakable tokens of a vigorous and healthy growth. These tokens appear in the form of improved grounds, (not surpassed either in extent or beauty by those of any college in New-England;) in an augmented library, and a tasteful library-room; in growing facilities of instruction in the way of chemical and philosophical apparatus; in a new, elegant and most commodious college edifice, built of stone; and last, but not least, in a higher and broader culture of the students, who resort, in growing numbers, to her academic halls and her fostering care.

ALUMNUS.

—One Adolphus Lobe has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with having done service in the rebel ranks at the battle of Shiloh. He was married to a fair Philadelphian on Sunday last, and his arrest was effected yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Prizes—The Case of the Steamer Stettin.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—AUG. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

This Court was opened by his Honor Judge BETTS, and after receiving the returns of several processes, took up a motion in the case of the steamer *Stettin*.

This was a prize case, and upon a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, that the Department desired to obtain the possession of the vessel for war purposes, the District Attorney moved the Court for an order directing that the vessel be appraised, and upon the payment of the amount of the appraisement that the Marshal deliver the vessel to the Government.

On the part of the claimants the motion for a new appraisement was opposed on the ground that the vessel had already been valued at the sum of $85,000, and that as the first appraisement had never been set aside, the Government was bound by it, and if they desired the vessel, must deposit the amount of that appraisement.

The Court held that in effect this was an application to review the former appraisement, and to call in the aid of experts, to which the Government had the right. The claimaints could, however, name one of the appraisers if they desired. The claimants named Mr. Mackie, and the order for reappraisement was entered.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Memphis; The United States* vs. *The Steamer Stettin; The United States* vs. *The Steamer Ann; The United States* vs. *The Steamer Rosira Señora de Regta.*—In these several cases motions were made on behalf the Government, per orders, appointing appraisers of the vessels, and their delivery to the Government of the United States, upon the payment into the hands of the Court's depositary of the amount of the appraisal, subject to the final decree of the Court. The motions were severally based upon requisitions of the Secretary of the Navy for the delivery of the respective vessels, as necessary for the use of the Government. The motions were opposed by Augustus S. Smith, Charles Edwards and C. L. Benedict, Esqs. The Court took the papers after argument for the purpose of determining the form of the order. In announcing the conclusion of the Court in relation to the principle involved in the motions, the Court was understood to say that the requisition upon which these and the like motions was made was the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the Government in time of war; that property captured in time of war by the naval forces of the Government, and brought in for adjudication by a Prize Court, was placed in possession of the Court, primarily, and then of its officers, as custodians of the Government; that if such property, or any portion of it, was desired by the Government for its use in the prosecution of the war, such property might be taken at any time after its capture, without any reference whatever to judicial proceedings in adjudication upon the question on the lawfulness of the capture; that in the mode adopted by the Government of asking the delivery of the property upon its appraisal, and the payment of its appraised value, the Government conceded to parties privileges by gratia which they could not claim as matter of right; that in such motions parties claimants could properly urge any consideration for the protection of ulterior rights, in connection with the appraisal asked for, but where the Government, by its recognized officials, requires the delivery, parties cannot be heard in opposition to an order for such delivery.

Exoneration of Bail—Power of City Judge to Discharge Insolvent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Henry M. Bearns, et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action recovered judgment against John A. Machado for $6,000 in February last, and after executions returned brought this action against the present defendants as bail for said Machado, under an order of arrest issued against him. Defendants set up that since this action was commenced, MACHADO had obtained from City Judge MCCUNN, a discharge, exempting him from imprisonment upon any debts arising upon contract, and moved to dismiss this action and discharge the bail from liability on their bond. The plaintiffs averred that the discharge was void, for frauds of said Machado, and also for various irregularities. The motion was heard before Judge INGRAHAM and denied, but with leave given to renew the motion on explaining the facts upon which plaintiffs relied in disputing the validity of the discharge. On the renewal of the motion the plaintiffs reiterated their objections, and applied on petition for a *certiorari* to review the discharge.

BARNARD, J. (orally)—In a recent case I have held that the City Judge has no power to grant these discharges. The statute prescribes that the City Judge shall have the same powers as the Recorder, but in my judgment this gives to the City Judge such power only in judicial proceedings. The question can well be submitted to the General Term on *certiorari*. The *certiorari* must be allowed, and the motion suspended till a review of the City Judge's proceedings can be had.

J. Francis Walton and D. D. Field, for the plaintiffs; John B. Fogerty and A. J. Vanderpool, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Underhill, Jr. vs. *House.*—Motion denied.

Gutman vs. *Frankland et al.*—Motion granted.

Perley vs. *Luston.*—Motion denied.

Mathieu vs. *Harey.*—Motion denied. Bail reduced to $50.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hoffman vs. *Dearz.*—Order discharged with $7 costs to judgment debtor, to be deducted from the amount of the judgment.

Cazet vs. *Ryckman, &c.*—Motion to strike out answer &c., denied, with $7 costs to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

McGuire vs. *Killeen.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $7 cost, to abide the event of the suit.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 43 bbls. Ashes, 9,579 bbls. Flour, 290 bbls. and 360 bags Corn Meal, 36,191 bushels Wheat, 19,204 bushels Corn, 7,775 bushels Rye, 5,032 bushels Oats, 3,820 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,609 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, yet firm, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale announced for to-morrow, the current movements are unimportant.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, to-day. Middlings 45½c.@46c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, especially for export, but at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,400 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 00; inferior to choice extra State at $5 05@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 00
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 35	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at former rates. Sales 950 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 1,200 bbls. extra, at $5 15@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3 30 for Jersey; $3 70 for Fairfax, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat continues unsettled, as shippers are not disposed to buy freely, in the absence of a good assortment to select from. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 123,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) part at $1 55; White Western, inferior to fair, at $1 38@$1 44; Amber Western, chiefly $1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34½; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 24; Chicago Spring, $1 13@$1 21; red Long Island at $1 35, and New White Kentucky on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better. Sales since our last 84,000 bushels, at 59½c.@61c., for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@59c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@53c. for unsound do., do., and 70c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 77c.@83c. ℔ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 52½c.@55c.; Western at 52c.@54c., and State at 55c.@56c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request, at 70c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. The Albany *Evening Journal*, Aug. 20, says: "The sales of Lumber during the week have been to a fair extent, and with improved facilities, by the arrival of sail vessels and barges, the shipments have been much larger than they were last week. The receipts have been diminished, owing to the breaks in the canal. The stock of Lumber here is being held firmly at former quoted prices, and will advance with higher freights. We notice a further advance on Hemlock Boards, which are now held at 10c. by some dealers. There is a fair supply and good assortment of Lumber now in market. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	11,017,000	3,005	....	5,925,800
1861	4,480,484	351	....	3,131,900
1862	4,906,022	667	1,000	9,646,420

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	171,804,600	28,577	30,468	64,327,779
1861	86,505,999	19,435	252	65,297,660
1862	127,251,093	22,076	56,876	92,123,038

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, include 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 43c.@44c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c.; small lots of Barbados at 38c.; and 25 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 33c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are dull and prices unsettled. Sales of Tar, by auction, 39 bbls. Stockholm at $26@$29; 5 bbls. Pennsylvania at $34, and 26 bbls. Jersey at $17@$18 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in brisk demand at rising prices. Sales 5,600 bbls. at $11 87@$12, closing at $12, and $10@$10½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive at 5¼c.@7c. ℔ lb. Lard is more inquired for and is firm. Sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls. in lots at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is active and buoyant. Sales 1,175 bbls. at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $13 50@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 5½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags East India at $6 50@$6 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been moderate, to-day, having comprised 670 hhds., including Cuba at 8¼c.@9¼c., Porto Rico at 8¾c.@9¼c., and New-Orleans at 8½c.@10c.; 1,286 boxes Havana at 8½c.@9⅛c., and 760 bags St. Domingo at 8¼c.; also, by auction, 883 hhds. New-Orleans at 8¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 31½c.@32½c.; also, 80 half bbls. Suits "1854" Bourbon at $1 25, and 50 bbls. do. "1856" on private terms, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day, at firmer rates: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Wheat, at 14d. ℔ bushel. For Belfast—A bark, with Wheat, at 13½d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12c.@13c. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

MICHEL BUIG, LATE OF HAMBURG, SUBsequently in Chili and California, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by applying to BERNHARD BUIG, Hamburg. Cincinnati and San Francisco papers please copy.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE.—FOUR NEW BOILERS, 32 FEET long and 54 inches diameter, with two 20-inch flues each; made from the best Pennsylvania Iron. TODD & RAFERTY, Paterson, N.J., or No. 13 Dey-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE steam engine, about six-horse power; also, two turning lathes and two upright drills. Apply at 13 Platt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD IS OFFERED (AND NO questions asked) for the return of 7-30 Treasury Note No. 49,110 or 49,113, payable to the order of EDWIN E. ENGLAND, all the coupons attached, but not indorsed. All persons are forbidden to purchase or negotiate the same. EDWIN E. ENGLAND, No. 162 West 17th-st.

FOUND—IN THE CARS OF THE RARITAN AND Deleware Bay Railroad, a package of MONEY. The owner can have the same by applying at the office of the Company, No. 65 Beaver-st., and proving property.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONER IN NEW-YORK.—The subscriber has been recommissioned, as above, by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for five years. J. B NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

LOCUST TIMBER—WANTED. ABOUT 3,000 feet, large and small. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 113 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would have no objection to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 131 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to do the waiting. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 66 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very respectable girl wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and waitress, and willing to make herself useful in taking care of children, &c.; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; none need apply but a private family that is willing to pay good wages; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 101 Cranberry-st., corner of Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation at first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 504 East 4th-st., in the rear basement, near 1st av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City and country references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 245 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has lived in one family in the Old Country for 12 years. Good City references. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., corner of 24th-st., candy store.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is a good cook, understands soups, pastries, &c.; good washer and ironer, and makes good butter; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 97 4th-av. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young woman, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 234 11th-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—ANY LADY WANTING A wet nurse for a child can call at No. 316 Broome-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to do chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A respectable Protestant wishes a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; can do braid-work and embroidery. Call at No. 215 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as general clerk, either in a hosiery or gents' furnishing store; understands keeping books and the routine of a counting-room. The best of reference given as to character and ability. Address E. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 322 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to COACHMAN, at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, in a private family; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give some years of the highest reference from them he has lived with. Address M. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good City and country references. Address R. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as either gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; would go with an officer to take care of his horse; is a good groom; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address COACHMAN GARDENER, for 3 days, No. 18 Morris-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by an Englishman capable of taking charge of a country seat; satisfactory reference given. Apply for four days to J. J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or No. 3 Washington-st., second floor.

AS USEFUL MAN, GROOM, &c.—A TEMperate and industrious young man wants a situation; understands the care of horses, stock, &c.; is a good milker and plain gardener; willing and obliging; has good reference. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

A THOROUGH MEDICAL AND SURGICAL nurse is open to an engagement to attend an invalid or insane person; he has lately returned from nursing sick and wounded soldiers on one of the United States hospital ships, and for competence will refer to several physicians, and to ladies and gentlemen whom he has attended. Address NURSE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY CLERK, one who writes a good, rapid hand, and is quick at figures. Address Box No. 880 New-York Post-office, stating terms, references, &c.

LAD WANTED.—A LAD ABOUT FIFTEEN years of age is wanted for office work, in a wholesale hardware store; must write a fair hand and be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, B. R. & Co., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED, LANDSMEN, seamen, ordinary seamen, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards, for whaling, navy and merchant ships; short and long voyages; all clothing furnished. Apply at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany-st., up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURER'S OFFICE, a lad about 16 years old; must be quick at figures, write well, reside with parents in Brooklyn, W. D. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,984 New-York Post-office.

CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had some business experience, and understands buying as well as selling goods. Address, stating salary required, with references, CALVIN, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE; ONE who writes a good business hand and can give undoubted reference as to respectability and integrity; salary liberal. Apply at No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A VALET TO TRAVEL TO AUSTRAlia; wages liberal; a clerk for a coal office; wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME BUSIness experience, who could superintend the manufacture and sale of an article used by the army. One having an office where the goods could be sold, would have preference. Strict integrity, energy and activity requisite. Address A. K., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY AND ICEcream saloon, in a first-rate location, now doing a good business, No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Reason for selling, the proprietor has a commission in the army; would be a good stand for any other business; a chance seldom offered.

ROLLING-MILL FOR SALE—ABOUT 30 miles from New-York; is in running order, with complete sets of rolls for iron from ¼ to 1 inch; rounds, squares, ovals and flats; has three furnaces, squeezers, tools, &c. Inquire of HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WAREHOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

[*New-York Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PASSAIC PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ATtention is called to the sale of valuable property at Passaic, N. J., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., (this day) FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. Full particulars in another column, and maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITO NETS
at $1 apiece.
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No 653 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
No. 111 Oxford-street, (fourth door from Fulton-av.)
The Fall Term of this Institution will open Sept. 10, 1862.
Mrs. S. M. VOGEL, Miss L. L. OSBORNE,
Principals.
J. A. SKINNER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 259 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction, of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 B'WAY.—Schools supplied with competent Teachers, Parents with school circulars, (gratuitously.) Wanted, Teachers of Classics, etc., of Drawing and Painting, of French and of Music, etc. References, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Profs. Calkins, Boyd, Northend.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH AND English Boarding School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Sept. 1. Terms $200 per annum.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D S ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY,
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $30 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERDS'
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 41 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10.
For circulars, address,
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy; under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," ESTAB'D 1855.—TEACHERS WANTED.—Gentleman as partner in flourishing Boys' Day School in Brooklyn; Episcopal gentleman as tutor in Penna.; married gentleman to act as principal for school near N. Y.; lady for piano, drawing and English at moderate salary; lady for English and French, in first-class seminary; lady for French, German and drawing; lady for music, French and English, in New-England; lady for vocal music, she must be superior; lady for piano and singing in New-Jersey; gentleman for mathematics and vocal music in Penna.; one for English, French and drawing in N. Jersey; several ladies for French and music; gentleman for classics and mathematics on the Hudson; several gentlemen for public schools in Penna.; gentleman for English branches in N. Y.—must be thorough and experienced; German, as tutor in the City; French or German lady as governess—must know something of music; gentleman for female seminary in Maryland, as principal; gentleman for classics in N. Y., Presbyterian preferred; gentleman for military drill and French in Conn.; two graduates of West Point, at very liberal salaries, in first-class positions; several principals for academies, income to depend upon tuition fees. Wanted to rent, a flourishing young ladies' school.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family, church, school, or office, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, vocalist, newspaper contributor, copyist, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. Her former salary of $600 is required, unless perchance, the surroundings were congenial, elevating, and advancing, when salary might be dispensed with. References to prominent men. Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or as assistant in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also, if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING school, a few miles from the City of New-York, a lady to teach Music, Mathematics, Latin and English Grammar. Best testimonials required. Services to commence on the 1st day of September next. Address A. B., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Terms moderate. Best City reference given and required. Address EDUCATION, Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School near New-York; a single gentleman qualified to teach the classics; salary, $350 per annum, besides board. Address JOHN P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York City, stating full particulars.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—A TEACHER OF the French language in one of the first Institutes of this City, would like to exchange lessons in French for lessons in Spanish, with a native. References exchanged. Address G. G. G., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE English branches or French language. Terms moderate. No objection to taking payment in trade. Pupils attended to at their own or the teacher's residence. Address Miss L., Station E, for two days.

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, AS RESIDENT teacher of her own language and music, in a select seminary on the Brooklyn side. Apply to Mr. LOWE, No. 823 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—PARTIES WISHING TO SEcure the services of a superior classical teacher may hear of such a one by addressing PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A YOUNG, ENERgetic teacher, for arithmetic and the common English branches. Only a ready arithmetician may apply in the hours between 12 M. and 2 P. M., at No. 72 West 20th-st.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (60 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their abovenamed documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.
G. W. CASS, President.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.
LEWIS NOLTE, JOHN S. SCULLY, JOHN CASEY, } Committee on School Furniture.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
August 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of F. LA BAW & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES T. MELICK withdrawing from the concern.

The remaining partners will continue the business on their own account, under the same style of firm, and are hereby authorized to sign in settlement of the old business.
FRANCIS LA BAW,
JAMES T. MELICK,
RAHWAY, Aug. 1, 1862. HENRY C. MARSH.

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO transacted under the firm of WM. T. HENDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. T. HENDERSON, who alone is authorized to settle it.
WM. T. HENDERSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1862. P. B. MARQUIS.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.
S. P. MILLER.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 27 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1. and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from .... $110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA
will leave for New-Orleans, on
SATURDAY, AUG. 23.
For freight or passage apply to
ANDREW W. GILL,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DALANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock M., precisely. For Passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No 12 Barclay-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against LEONARD APPLEBY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 18th day of August, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate Auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet five inches southerly from the south-westerly corner of Forty-third-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southerly and along the line of the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Forty-third-street sixty feet, to the place of beginning, be the same more or less—the northerly and southerly lines of said premises running through the centre of party walls.—Dated Aug. 21, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney. aug21-2aw3w

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1862.
BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 30th day of July, 1860. au1-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
GEO. DAY,
au 8-law10wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING,
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—THE advertiser wishes to purchase, or to rent with privilege of purchase, a country residence within one hour of New-York City Hall, with from 10 to 20 acres of land, in a healthy neighborhood. Price must not exceed six thousand dollars. Address, stating full particulars, R. P. L., Box No. 1,334 post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectably connected, desire to rent a first-class furnished house from a respectable family who would receive the rent in board, and give privilege of taking a few other select boarders. References exchanged. Address F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A MODern-built, stone, and not less than 20 feet front, high basement house, between 23d and 47th sts. Satisfactory references as to respectability and responsibility can be given. Address, giving description and terms, C. B., Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—THE PHILAdelphia Hotel. The house contains about 40 rooms, is a first-rate location for business, being near the railroad dépôt and ferry; rent low. Also, a floor containing 6 rooms and kitchen, three blocks from the ferry; rent low. Inquire of BENJAMIN O. EDGE, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—In Henry-st., first rate location; brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, furnace, &c., &c., in perfect order. To a responsible party with a small family, terms will be made very reasonable. Possession immediately. Address P. O. Box No. 3,087 New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPerty on Greenwich near Fulton sts., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 150 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 36 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 800 ACRES, FREE AND clear. Also farms of 120 and 150 acres, with buildings and other improvements; all clear. Will sell cheap for cash. Address J. S., Box No. 1,837 post-office, New-York; or call at No. 119 Washington-st., third floor. Only principals dealt with.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM, WITH house and barn, within six miles of this City. Address Box No. 226 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground. Two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, ALSO SINGLE GENtlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Wanted, by a gentlemen, his wife and little daughter, with one servant; private family preferred; accommodations must be first-class, and for such a liberal sum will be paid. Address BOARD, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference required.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let, with partial or full board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES CAN BE ACcommodated with country board at Fort Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands, 45 miles from the City. Terms from $5 to $6, according to rooms. Apply to JOHN H. HALL, by letter, or in person, at the abovenamed place. Reference can be given by Mr. Sheldon, No. 48 Morton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IS WANTED UP THE RIVER, away from the sea air, yet accessible from the City, for a lady, child and nurse. Terms must be very moderate. Address, with full particulars as to location, &c., D. C. S., Box No. 2,430 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE ROOMS CAN BE had by applying to, or addressing J. C. WOOLLEY, Long Branch. House private. Whooping cough not objected to.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY, L. I.
This magnificent Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c.
No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c., to
R. BAINBRIDGE.
the Proprietor, as above.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, long tail and mane, warranted sound, gentle in all harness; can travel a mile in 2:50. Inquire at No. 1½ Allen-st., from 7 to 2.

FOR SALE—A TWO-WHEEL DOCTOR'S GIG, AT No. 78 East 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1862.
THE GRAND CORCORAN RECEPTION!
THE GRAND CORCORAN RECEPTION!
THE GRAND CORCORAN RECEPTION!
The Manager is happy to announce to the numerous friends of
GENERAL CORCORAN
GENERAL CORCORAN
GENERAL CORCORAN
GENERAL CORCORAN
GENERAL CORCORAN
That he has made the most ample preparations for their accommodation, to see from the windows, balconies and top of the Museum, the
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION
in honor of this noble
HERO AND MARTYR IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.
ALL HAIL! TO
GEN. CORCORAN!
ALL HONOR TO
GEN. CORCORAN!
Let every freeman, every lover of liberty, every patriot shout
WELCOME TO GEN. CORCORAN!
WELCOME TO GEN. CORCORAN!
WELCOME TO GEN. CORCORAN!
THE GALLANT LEADER! THE NOBLE CHIEFTAIN! THE BELOVED COMRADE! THE PATIENT MARTYR!
Flags will be flying, music playing, drums beating, and every demonstration of welcome.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
will be given in the Lecture-Room, both
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
to accommodate the crowds who will throng this old temple of amusement on this joyous occasion.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
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the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition
DAY AND EVENING,
and give special performances.
TRIAL OF TALENT AND SKILL.
TRIAL OF TALENT AND SKILL.
FOR THE PRIZE OF $1,000.
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FOR THE PRIZE OF $1,000.
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at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. All together constituting the most extraordinary exhibition ever seen in any part of the world. Their exhibition will consist of every character, costume and performance which they are capable of producing, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, Military Drills, Scotch Sailor, Irish and Yankee costumes, Napoleon Bonaparte, Court Dress, Villikens, Bobbin Around, Drunkard, Yankee Drumming, Frederick the Great, Billy Barlow, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS will be exhibited.
THEIR RIVAL LITTLE COACHES AND PONIES
With elfin coachmen and footmen in livery will be seen in various parts of the City.
TROPICAL FISH FOR THE AQUARIA.
Early in the Summer the manager sent out an expedition to the Tropical Seas to obtain their GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH. It has returned, been perfectly successful, and the Aquaria is now swarming with FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT PEACOCK FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant and laughable farce, the
HAUNTED CHAMBER.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. A. W. JACKSON,
who begs respectfully to announce that the
OPENING OF THE THIRD YEAR
of the above popular establishment under his auspices, has been fixed for
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Aug. 25, 1862.
During the vacation the house has been thoroughly and elegantly refitted, and the
CHASTE AND BEAUTIFUL AUDITORIUM
NEWLY DECORATED AND PAINTED.
Thus refreshed, and with it youth renewed, the manager confidently hopes to retain for the
WINTER GARDEN
the high reputation it has always held as the
MOST BEAUTIFUL DRAMATIC TEMPLE IN NEW-YORK.
admirably adapted for the comfort of auditors, who can both see and hear perfectly in the remotest parts of the house, it undoubtedly holds, par excellence, the character of
THE STAR THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
The services of a
STOCK COMPANY,
OF ACKNOWLEDGED EXCELLENCE,
have been secured, comprising ladies and gentlemen eminently calculated to give due effect to the pieces represented.
A POWERFUL ORCHESTRA
has also been engaged, under the direction of that accomplished musician
MR. E. W. MOLLENHAUER.
An obliging, gentlemanly and efficient corps of door-keepers and ushers, under the supervision of
Mr. T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.
will do their utmost to secure the comfort of the audience.
The manager feels great satisfaction in announcing, in compliance with the universal wish of the public, an engagement with the
Great Tragic Artist,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will make her first appearance in New-York since her brilliantly triumphant engagement of last Spring, on the
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 25.
The coöperation of
That eminent tragedian,
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
And the accomplished young favorite
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
has been secured by
MISS BATEMAN
for this and all her succeeding engagements for the
THE NEXT THREE YEARS,
giving the admirers of the highest order of dramatic art assurance of a perfect completeness in the representation of both the
CLASSIC AND ROMANTIC DRAMA.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing the following
DRAMATIC STARS
OF THE FIRST EMINENCE,
who will appear in the course of the season:
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
MR. J. S. CLARKE, MR. J. H. HACKETT, and others.
Negotiations are pending between the
GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
the unrivaled representative of our National Drama,
And the renowned French Artist,
MR. FECHTER.
Such an array of names is the best test of the claims of the manager to the confidence of the public as a
LIBERAL AND JUDICIOUS
CATERER FOR PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.
The box office will be open for the securing of seats on Saturday and every day thereafter, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
NOTICE.—The ladies and gentleman of the company will please assemble for rehearsal, punctually, on Saturday at 11 A. M. LEWIS BAKER, Stage Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—THE SENSATION OF THE CITY.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, AUG. 22,
THIRD NIGHT of the grand Fairy Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
THE GREEN MONSTER!
GABRIEL as the WHITE KNIGHT.
YOUNG AMERICA as HARLEQUIN!
To conclude with the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,
By YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with
'TWAS I.
by the Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor .... MR. WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
SIXTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 22,
the performances will commence with the great burlesque
FRA DIAVOLO.
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE and the entire burlesque company in the cast.
To conclude with the famous domestic sketch called
MY TWO FATHERS.
Mr. FLORENCE in his great character of, TIM DRIBBLES, an old Irishman.
NOTE.—Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN has accepted the invitation of the management to visit this establishment. Particulars in future advertisements.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY
and all his company appear nightly.
MONDAY, Aug. 18, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of
STATUE LOVER.
George Christy .... as .... Jake.
The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Morland, Corwin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world. Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.
BY F. E. CHURCH.
The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.
Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW PANTOMIME,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
SECOND NIGHT OF ISABEL CUBAS
IN EL OLE.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE COMIC POLKA.
THE BEAR by THOMAS BAKER.
All the Artists engaged will appear in the Pantomime.
Wanted, 100 Cinderella Children.
Admission to the three Entertainments, 25 cents.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Palmerston's Sheffield Speech--An Official Declaration of Non-Intervention.

ROEBUCK'S PLEA FOR THE REBELS.

SLIDELL'S INTERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON.

"Cogent" Arguments and French Shrugs.

The *Europa's* mails, from Boston, reached this City at a late hour last night. An abstract of her news has already been received by telegraph, but the subjoined extracts will be found of decided interest.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SHEFFIELD SPEECH.

Renewed Declaration of Non-Intervention.

On the evening of the 8th of August, the Mayor of Sheffield gave a sumptuous banquet, in the Cutlers' Hall, to the members of the Corporation and several distinguished strangers. Among the guests were Lord Palmerston, and the Borough members, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor proposed "The Health of Lord Palmerston," which was received with much enthusiasm.

Lord Palmerston, in responding, said he felt deeply the kind manifestations of welcome which he had met with on entering this town. In any case it would have been most gratifying to him to experience such a testimony of good will and approval from such a community, but that testimony was doubly valuable when he saw on each side of him proofs of the sound judgment and discrimination of the people of Sheffield in the persons of their representatives, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield. [Cheers.] Nothing could be more interesting to those who were charged with the conduct of public affairs than to visit these great seats of industry, to see in the first place the men who by their energy, intelligence and integrity had amassed large fortunes, which exposed them not to the jealousy or the envy of their neighbors, but won for them their universal approbation and respect; to see also others who were still struggling in the same honorable pursuits, and who were destined, perhaps, some day to overtake those who had gone before them; and not less gratifying was it to see those steady and honest working-classes, the strength and stamina of the country. [Cheers.] Our manufacturing and commercial prosperity was the result of our free institutions, and it had of late also been peculiarly increased by the practical application of the principles of free trade. * * * While, however, they surveyed with pride and gratification the productive industry of the kingdom, the wealth which it created, and the spirit of enterprise and intelligence which everywhere appeared; on the other hand, they could not but feel deeply grieved at the sufferings unhappily inflicted upon a portion of the industrial classes by causes beyond our control. [Hear, hear.] Yet, greatly as they commiserated that distress, greatly as they admired the manly fortitude with which it had been endured, anxious as they must all be to relieve it, he was persuaded that the good sense of the people of England, and the proper feelings of the sufferers themselves, must acknowledge that the Government were wise in not endeavoring to aim at the relief of that distress by measures of war, which, so far from mitigating, would only have aggravated the evil. *The Government had before thought it their duty to advise their Sovereign to preserve a strict and rigid neutrality in that most unhappy conflict now raging in North America.* [Cheers.] It was indeed painful to witness the loss of life, the wasting of treasure, and other sad concomitants of that unfortunate contest; but, greatly as they might lament to see their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic suffering much wretchedness, greatly as we might ourselves feel the evils consequent upon it, he was convinced that the course we had pursued *was the only course which became this country, and that it had received, and would continue to receive the approval and sanction of the British people.* [Cheers.] All would hope that these evils must have an end; all must hope that better feelings and more charitable sentiments might make way on the other side of the Atlantic, and although hitherto there had appeared no relenting of the animosities of the contending parties, we might devoutly pray that peace would at length arise out of this afflicting war, and that another year might not see the continuance of that effusion of blood which now deluged the American soil. [Loud cheers.]

ROEBUCK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Roebuck afterward addressed the assembly. Having paid a tribute to the late Prince Consort, and dilated upon the beneficial influence of the International Exhibition, the honorable gentleman referred to the distress in Lancashire. He ascribed the manly and peaceful attitude of the unemployed under their sufferings to the effect of education, and deprecated any attempt to set class against class by in any way attributing the misfortunes of the operatives to their employers. Touching upon the civil war in America, he said he had at first looked at the disruption of the Union with grief, *but his present feeling was one of rejoicing.* An irresponsible people, possessed of irresponsible and almost omnipotent power, was a people that could not be trusted; and he regarded the attempt of the North in endeavoring to restore the Union by force *as an immoral proceeding totally incapable of success.* [Cheers and "No."] Slavery was a mere pretence. In the North the feeling against the black man was stronger than in the South, and if North and South were reunited to-morrow Slavery would be more firmly fixed than ever. America had been intolerant and overbearing toward England, and we had on almost every occasion given up to her. The consequence was seen in the affair of the *Trent*, and if there was one bright spot on the noble lord's escutcheon, it was his conduct in dealing with that difficulty. [Cheers.] He looked to Lancashire, and would entreat the noble lord to weigh well the consequences of what he called "perfect neutrality." There had not yet been perfect neutrality. We were at present supporting the North with every means of offence and injury to the South. He therefore begged the noble lord deeply to consider *whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to ask the great Powers of Europe to recognize the Southern Confederacy.* ["No, no," and cheers.] Six months would not pass over before that was done. *The Northerners would never be our friends. Of the Southerners we could make friends. They were not the scum and refuse of Europe, but Englishmen.* A hand held out from Europe would stop the effusion of blood, and would make the homes of our workingmen happy again. He had not made these remarks lightly or in haste, and he submitted them to his fellow countrymen, believing that if acted upon, they would redound to our prosperity and our honor. [Cheers.]

SLIDELL AND NAPOLEON.

A Hard Push for Recognition.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The observations of Earl Russell in the House of Peers on Wednesday evening gave me an opportunity of completing my statement, seven or eight days ago, with reference to the steps lately taken for the recognition of the Confederate States of America. I may now mention that Mr. Slidell had an audience of the Emperor at Vichy some days back, and, by all accounts, *was received very courteously by His Majesty.* It will easily be believed that Mr. Slidell set forth all the arguments which, in his opinion, would justify the claim of a State to have its independence admitted—such as proved ability to defend itself against invasion, decided advantages obtained in the field since the commencement of hostilities, the constitutional conduct of its Government amid the vicissitudes and severe trials of a protracted war; and, which is not the least important, the determination of the Confederacy never to submit, but to fight for independence to the last, and at whatever cost. If private accounts from Vichy speak truly, *the Emperor did not seem disposed to controvert these arguments, but, on the contrary, to admit their cogency.* On this point permit me to quote a passage from Earl Russell's reply to Lord Malmesbury:

"With regard to France, all I can say is that hitherto there has been an intimate and unreserved communication between Her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French; and I do not recollect any instance in which a difference of opinion has arisen between them on this subject."

That there has been an "intimate and unreserved communication," though not strictly official, between the Governments, is perfectly true; but in certain (French) official quarters here *it is not merely doubted, but positively denied, that there has been no difference of opinion.* In these quarters it is now, and has been for some time, asserted that the Imperial Government of France is in favor of recognition, and that it is the English Government that has held aloof, and still holds aloof; in a word, that, *but for England, France would long ago have recognized the Confederacy.* This you will perceive, is somewhat in contradiction with Earl Russell's statement, if by "no instance of a difference of opinion" it was meant that both agree in postponing indefinitely the recognition. That England has no such intention at present is evident from Earl Russell's reply to the note of Mr. Mason, (the Southern Commissioner to England,) formally demanding to be recognized.

Subsequently to his interview with the Emperor, it is said that Mr. Slidell had an interview with M. Thouvenel, and that he presented a note about the same time as Mr. Mason in London, and pressing on identical grounds the recognition of the Confederacy. *The unwillingness of England, if not her positive rejection of the demand, was, I believe, alleged as the principal, if not the only reason why France did not act at once.* The subject is certainly one of great difficulty for England. The very best reasons exist for her policy; but it is peculiarly unfortunate that we seem to get no credit on either side for the integrity of our motives, our intentions, or our acts. It is impossible to be hated more than we are in the North; and, if it cannot be denied that we have *acted* impartially, the reasons assigned are anything but creditable, and the hope of convincing Northerners of our sincerity and our disinterestedness is but slight indeed. So far as the *feeling* against us is concerned, it may be doubted whether actual intervention would much aggravate it. On the other hand, in the South our neutrality is beginning to be looked upon as little better than downright hostility.

The American Cruisers at Nassau.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th inst. Mr. S. Fitzgerald wished to direct the attention of the noble lord at the head of the Government to the proceedings of the United States cruisers in the immediate neighborhood of Nassau. On a former occasion it had been stated in that House that the United States squadron was actively engaged in enforcing the blockade on the coast of the United States; but, it appeared their cruisers had since been withdrawn, and they were now employed in blockading British ports. There could be no doubt, indeed, that the United States authorities had pressed, and were pressing to the utmost, without moderation or discretion, the rights which they might possess as belligerents, and he hoped the noble lord would give the House an assurance that this matter would not escape the notice of the Government; but that on the contrary, the most vigorous and earnest remonstrances would be made to the United States Government on the subject. He might also take that opportunity of referring to certain proceedings adopted by the United States authorities with respect to British goods at New-York. Hitherto it had been the practice to send British goods to New-York in steamers, and afterward to forward them in American bottoms to Nassau. It now appeared that the United States Government would not permit these goods to be exported from New-York unless the owners entered into a bond that the future owners of the goods at Nassau should not ship them either to the Confederate States, or to any port in communication with them. He hoped the noble lord would also give the House an assurance that this matter would be made the subject of a vigorous remonstrance to the United States Government. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount Palmerston—The House must be aware that there is no nation more interesting than the British nation in maintaining to the utmost extent belligerent rights at sea. It is an undoubted right of a belligerent to search vessels met with at sea, and if there is a reasonable ground to suppose that they are carrying contraband of war to take them into court for adjudication. When a ship is so brought for adjudication before a competent tribunal it is the right of the owners to urge in defence such circumstances as may show that the capture was illegal. Her Majesty's Government are, of course, not disposed to interfere with the proper exercise of their belligerent rights on the part of the United States. The remedy in the first instance is to be sought in the Court of Admiralty; but at the same time if any abusive exercise of those rights can be shown to have taken place Her Majesty's Government will take steps to make a proper representation on the subject. [Hear, hear.] As to the second question, it is quite true that bonds have been required from the owners of British property at New-York; but we are advised that the United States Government have no right to exact them. It is an abusive power, and Her Majesty's Government have already made representations to the Government of the United States on the subject. [Hear, hear.]

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Occupation of Clarksville by the Rebels—Probable Capture of Fort Donelson.

Cairo, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 21.

The rebels, nine hundred strong, under Woodward, occupied Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday last. The garrison, consisting of a portion of the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, surrendered, and were paroled.

It is reported that the enemy were advancing on Fort Donelson, which had been abandoned by the Union forces, the post being considered valueless at present, as the Cumberland River has now only thirty inches of water.

Nashville, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Yesterday noon, Capt. Atkinson, of the Fiftieth Ohio, with twenty men in a stockade, at Edgefield Junction, was attacked by 1,000 guerrillas. He repulsed them three times, killing Morgan's Adjutant, seven privates, wounding eighteen, and finally, after three hours fighting, drove them off.

Col. Mason, of the Seventy-first Ohio, (the same regiment denounced by Gen. Sherman for cowardice at Shiloh,) with 300 men, two cannon, and in strong intrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered, without resistance, to the same number of guerrillas. The guerrillas were aided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance.

A large amount of United States property was seized, and 100 soldiers captured by guerrillas at Mansrow Creek, near Edgefield Junction, and the bridge burned.

Gen. Nelson left Nashville for Louisville, this morning.

Lieut.-Col. Heffron, of Indiana, was arrested yesterday, for violating orders.

Russellville, Thursday, Aug. 21.

All that is known here of the capture of Clarksville is that Col. Mason surrendered his whole command to a guerrilla force under A. K. Johnson, Woodward and Osarth. The most reliable reports represent Mason's force at 290; that of the rebels from 400 to 600. Not a gun was fired. Mason and his men were paroled and went down the river.

Later.—Further information from Clarksville shows the surrender to have been the most disgraceful and cowardly affair of the war. The paroled officers were allowed to carry off their horses and side-arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry, and Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Mayor of Henderson Gone Over to the Rebels—The Town Council Arrested—Troops Pouring Into the State, &c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis say that the Mayor of Henderson, Ky., has gone over to the rebel army, and that all the members of the City Council were arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. They were subsequently released upon resigning and giving bonds in $5,000 each. The property of the Mayor has been seized, and a new election ordered.

Ten Indiana regiments, four companies of cavalry and one battery have already gone into Kentucky. Two other regiments were expected to leave last night.

The *Commercial* says: "To-day guards will be stationed at the railroad dépôts and all other avenues leading from the State, who will require all persons leaving to exhibit a pass from the Provost-Marshal."

Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A freight train on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, which left Covington at 10 o'clock last night, after passing Garnett's Station, ran over obstructions placed on the track, and was precipitated down a steep embankment. Henry D. Smith, engineer, Abe Tamer, brakemen, were instantly killed. The locomotive and eleven cars were completely wrecked. It is supposed that the design of throwing the train off the track originated with Secessionists. It was understood that a number of troops would pass over the road last night.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana, and Forty-fifth Ohio passed through here to-day.

Movements of Cassius M. Clay.

Pittsburgh, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Cassius M. Clay arrived this evening, and was serenaded at the Monongahela House. He made a long speech to a large audience. His remarks were principally denunciatory of England.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

MASSACHUSETTS AND MAINE COMING.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Welde, leaves to-morrow for the seat of war. The regiment will be transported to New-York by special boat and train *viâ* Fall River, thus not interfering with the regular passenger travel. The Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment is under orders to leave on Sunday.

The Maine Seventeenth bivouacked on Boston Common this afternoon, and left *viâ* Stonington early this evening.

AN IRISH REGIMENT IN BOSTON.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 21.

A number of patriotic Irish officers and citizens have obtained permission from Gov. Andrew to raise a new Irish regiment, for nine months' service. Recruiting will be at once commenced.

It is proposed to invite Gen. Corcoran to speak in Faneuil Hall.

The Maine Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Roberts, left Portland this morning for the seat of war.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Two regiments went South to-day. By orders received from the War Department, Surgeon-Gen. Smith is directed to instruct Surgeons to examine persons claiming exemption with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and that only under this order those claiming exemption on account of various disorders will stand but a poor chance. Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavits of disease by persons afflicted will be regarded by examining Surgeons.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Auburn, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, (Cayuga and Wayne,) under Col. Legoyne, left this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the seat of war. Thousands of people came together to bid the soldiers a parting farewell. The barracks will immediately be filled by another regiment which is already recruited.

RICHMOND COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

Quarantine, S. I., Thursday, Aug. 21.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held at the Tompkins Lyceum last evening, at which eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by a number of eminent gentlemen.

Large bounties were freely offered to volunteers.

The Supervisors of the county have voted $80,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, while several private individuals guarantee to pay $300 a week additional to the families of such volunteers.

Other sums, to be appropriated to a like purpose, were promised by a number of citizens of wealth.

A considerable number of men from Richmond County have already volunteered in the Metropolitan Guard, Marine Artillery and other regiments.

Richmond County is aroused and will furnish her quota of troops under both calls without a resort to drafting.

THE TOWN OF ADDISON AROUSED.

Addison, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 21.

This town is fully aroused. Among all classes a martial spirit prevails. Drafting is at a discount, as we have already raised our full quota for both calls of the Government and volunteers are still coming in fast and thick. Addison claims to be the banner town of the State.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The work of forming regiments is still going forward with unexampled rapidity. Thirteen full regiments have already gone forward and four others are in process of formation at Camp Curtin. The material for three regiments is now in camp at Pittsburgh, and will arrive here in a few days. Twelve regiments are raising in Philadelphia and six at various other points in the State, making in all thirty-eight regiments, which it is expected will be ready for the field by the 22d inst., the time fixed by the War Department as the latest for acceptance of new regiments. It is believed that if the time is extended to Sept. 1, our whole quota of 45,000 under the first call would be raised and thus render a special draft unnecessary. The raising organizing, equipping and transporting of the army of 40,000 men by one State within a space of thirty days is an achievement at once glorious and probably never before equaled in military annals.

THE QUOTAS DUE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The following are the quotas by Counties due from the State to make up the last call for 300,000 men: Atlantic, 182; Bergen, 618; Burlington, 728; Camden, 282; Cumberland, 471; Essex, 1,160; Gloucester, 329; Hudson, 514; Huntingdon, 600; Mercer, 401; Middlesex, 616; Monmouth, 919; Morris, 656; Ocean, 207; Passaic, 516; Salem, 243; Somerset, 530; Sussex, 231; Warren, 613—making 10,478.

Lumberton and West Hampton, in Burlington County; all the wards in this city; Union, in Camden County; Bridgeton, in Cumberland; Bethlehem and Lambertsville, in Hunterdon; Plumstead, in Ocean; Pilegrove and Upper Pittsgrove, in Salem; Montague and Newton, in Sussex; Belvidere, Independence and Phillipsburgh, in Warren, are exempt from draft. The quotas are made out by townships

THE POLISH LEGION.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM PURSER ALLEN, OF THE STEAMER BALTIC.

Steamer Baltic, off Fortress Monroe,
Aug. 17, 1862.

Gen. Duryea, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: It is with pride and pleasure I notice the noble and patriotic meeting in the city of Brooklyn, being an old resident there myself.

The inclosed fifty dollars you will be kind enough to hand to Mayor Kalbfleisch, as a member of the Committee to raise a sufficient sum of money for volunteers and their families, as my humble donation.

Would it not be proper and patriotic for every commissioned officer now serving in the army or navy, hailing from Kings County, to contribute a portion of a month's pay toward such an object as to raise the quota of troops from Kings County without a draft being resorted to

I only regret that I am unable to contribute much to such a worthy object.

In the early part of this revolution I spent time and money, with other patriotic citizens of Brooklyn and New-York, in organizing the Polish Legion, (in April 1861,) a set of true and good men for the war, who are now doing good service, neglected and overlooked by Gov. Morgan.

I then went to Washington with the highest recommendation papers and letters from such eminent citizens as Gen. Dix, Wilson G. Hunt, Simeon Draper, Moses H. Grinnell, Senator Hale, and many others too numerous to mention.

I also carried with me a petition from the Poles that I should organize them by the authority of the Government, and lead them to fight for the liberties of the country for which Kosciusko bled and Pulaski died.

President Lincoln received me, and gave me a letter to Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War; but Mr. Cameron then thought that he had more troops than he needed—at least, such was his excuse. He treated me with neglect, almost with contempt, and sent me adrift after my urging the acceptance of the Polish Legion.

Though disappointed and badly treated, my patriotism still lives, as ever, and I am willing and doing all in my power for my adopted, beloved and suffering country. With the highest regards, my dear Sir, I remain your humble servant,

JULIAN ALLEN.
Purser United States steamer *Baltic*.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.

The United States Sanitary Commission has received from employes of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. $153 50, for the aid and relief of the army, being proceeds of the excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, on the 12th inst. Our soldiers in the field cannot fail to be encouraged and strengthened by the sympathy and affectionate care for their welfare which are exhibited by their friends and brothers at the North, while waiting the call to join them.

PATRIOTISM AMONG OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Stewart L. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, has resigned his office, (worth ($3,000 a year,) to take the position of Major in Col. Gurney's Regiment, the First National Volunteers. The resignation of Mr. Woodford, who has just got thoroughly acquainted with the duties of the office, will throw additional care and labor upon the District-Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, but he has consented, for the good of the cause, to forego the valuable services of his late assistant. Geo. P. Andrews, Esq., another of Mr. Smith's assistants, has been promoted to Mr. Woodford's place.

SMITHTOWN FOR THE WAR.

A war meeting was held at Smithtown, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 18. The people turned out in a body, determined that the necessity for drafting from this town shall not exist. $8,000 were voted to be raised by the town, to be expended in bounties, to promote volunteering, and a Committee appointed to canvass the town and induce men to come forward to the help of our country.

THE EIGHTEENTH CONNECTICUT.

The Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Wm. G. Ely, which was expected to arrive this afternoon, we learn by a later dispatch, will not reach here until early Saturday morning. The steamer will land at Pier No. 2 North River, and the regiment will at once proceed to the seat of war by the New-Jersey Central route.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

Departure of the Iron-Clad Frigate New Ironsides on her First Cruise.

The telegraph announces the departure from Philadelphia of the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides.* She goes to sea with sealed orders, and is intended, it is generally understood in the navy, for most important service.

The *New Ironsides* has been described frequently. She is the only mailed frigate built for the Navy of the United States, and bears a resemblance to the *Black Prince* of the Royal Navy. She is 3,500 tons burden, and carries 500 men, a full sailing frigate's crew, and forty-nine United States marines, "picked men." Since the *Wabash* first left the Quaker City, no such naval monster as the *New Ironsides* had been turned out there. Her machinery, battery, armory, yeoman's room and magazines are said to surpass those departments in any vessel in the service. A dispatch received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard describes the enthusiasm of the Philadelphians as intense on the departure of the vessel. The fact that for days no one was allowed to visit her, increased the curiosity with which the public watched her every movement. The wharves were crowded as she passed down the river, and when leaving the Navy-yard the crews of the *Princeton* and *Powhatan* cheered her lustily. The trial trip of this magnificent specimen of naval architecture will be looked to with anxiety, both in this country and Europe, as principles are involved in her construction not hitherto tested. Some time since an incomplete list of her officers was published. We print herewith a full and correct one, direct from the ship;

Captain Commanding, Thomas Turner; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, W. M. Gamble; Lieutenants, Henry B. Robinson, George M. Bache; Acting Masters, John M. Skilling, J. M. Butler, G. W. Dornett; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Chief Engineer, H. Newell; Surgeon, J. Duvale; Assistant Surgeons, E. Kershner and W. T. Plant; Engineers, G. T. Bright, R. L. Harris, O. H. Lackey, W. S. Smith, E. Butler, H. C. Beckwith; Master's Mates, C. A. Jones, J. J. Hand, T. E. Harvey, B. Sheppard, B. F. Morris and G. H. Bradley; Boatswain, T. Burnett; Carpenter, F. Wentworth; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsdale; Gunner, C. Stuart; Yeoman, G. Wilkin.

GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

Progress of the War in Arkansas.

The following extracts from a private letter, report events of which little has been said:

Post Headquarters, Helena, Arkansas,
Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

Dear Uncle: Three days ago we sent from this post, Helena, now under the command or jurisdiction of Brig.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, a body of cavalry and infantry over to the Mississippi side of the river, to seize a large amount of cotton said to belong to a rebel. Our men were attacked about daylight, and five killed and some wounded. One of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry boys, by the name of Louis Blain, the rebels took prisoner, dragged him into the woods, cut off his nose, gashed his cheek, and then cut his throat in three places. He fought like a tiger, and finally got away from them, ran some distance and fell fainting from the loss of blood. He is still alive; our boys are now after those who injured him, and I tell you that there will not be any prisoners taken. The boys are desperate now, and woe be to the man that is found in arms against the United States. When we were on the march, 5,000 Texas troops under Gen. Rust, attacked our advance guard, which was composed of 200 Wisconsin Infantry, Eleventh Regiment. Our boys waded in and made the 5,000 skedaddle. The next morning we buried 120 rebels and five Wisconsin boys; not bad that.

One Texas regiment deserted from the rebel General, T. C. Hindman, and he sent another regiment after them with a battery of artillery. The Texans turned round and whipped the regiment in pursuit, and took their battery and proceeded on their way rejoicing. Hindman is very unpopular in his command. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commander of this post, is building a fort here, and we intend to hold this point, as it is one of the most important points on the Mississippi River. I am now acting as Aid-de-camp to him. He has sent for my commission as First Lieutenant.

Some speculators have been following up the army buying cotton of the niggers at $10 to $20 per bale and selling it for $100, but we have put a stop to that and are seizing it in behalf of the Government. Maj.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis is occupying Gen. T. C. Hindman's splendid house as his headquarters and the good old flag floats over the house and home of a rebel General and will float over the whole South very soon.

Commodore Davis' fleet of gunboats is lying idle at this point and the rebel ram *Arkansas* is cutting up didoes in the river below. Gen. Curtis and Commodore Davis are now at Cairo, and when they return I think there will something turn up of importance. I have now the command of the steamboat *Hamilton Belle*, and am using it in the cotton trade for the Government. The Secesh ladies are very polite and like the "Feds," as they call us, full as well, if not better, than Secesh.

The New-Jersey Republican State Convention.

Trenton, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Republican Convention met at 2 o'clock, and organized permanently by the appointment of Richard S. Field, of Mercer, as President, and a Vice-President from each county. Mr. Field made a stirring war speech on taking the Chair, fully indorsing the National Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Committee on Rules reported, and the Convention was opened for nominations. On the call of the Counties, Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Ocean, Salem, Sussex and Warren nominated Marcus L. Ward, of Essex; Hudson nominated Ephraim Marsh; Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Morris nominated Fred. T. Frelinghuysen; Monmouth nominated Wm. A. Newell, and Union, Jas. T. Crowell. The names of all the candidates were withdrawn except Mr. Ward. That gentleman was nominated by acclamation and cheers.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series; the first, discarding all personal and partisan views, looking solely to the duty of the State, whether separately or as a part of the Union, and believe they shall best discharge that duty by continuing in the Executive office of the State, the principles and policy that have marked the present Executive term; second, the foremost duty of the General Government is to devote its utmost energies to put down the rebellion: third, against any dismemberment or the new formation of the nation; all efforts to divide or refashion the States into a Union must end only in anarchy and remediless National decay; fourth, that New-Jersey is bound to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union by obligations of duty, interest, affection and honor and insists that the most vigorous prosecution of the war is our sole protection; fifth, approves of the principles adopted and objects pursued by the President of the United States, and finds encouragement in them for the future; sixth, gratitude is due to the generals, officers, and soldiers of our armies for their bravery and skill.

Speeches were made by Courtlandt Parker, John P. Bradley, Joseph C. Potts, Senator John C. Ten Eyck, and Chas. W. Jay. The Convention adjourned with cheers for the nominee.

Cricket Match in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The cricket match between the St. George Club, of New-York, and the Boston Clubs, was commenced at 11 o'clock this morning at East Cambridge, and by 6 o'clock, when the stumps were drawn, the score stood: St. George first innings, 112 runs—Young George Wright making 23; et ceteras, 28. Boston Clubs, first innings, 48. St. George, second innings, 22 runs for a loss of three wickets. The match will be continued to-morrow.

Colonization of Negroes in Central America—The Government and People of Nicaragua Opposed to the Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the President, in his late interview with a Committee of colored men respecting the colonization of negroes in Central America, doubtless alludes to Nicaragua when he says: "The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean," it may be well to let the public know what are the feelings and opinions of the Government and people of Nicaragua upon this subject, especially as it seems to be taken for granted in the United States that negroes would be received with open arms in Central America, and placed at once upon a footing of social and political equality. But such is not the fact, as the following will show.

I have just read two letters from a responsible and well-informed person in Nicaragua, dated respectively June 14 and July 14, 1862, from the town of Chinandega, in the Occidental Department, which contains the greater part of the wealth and population of Nicaragua, for in this Department the seat of Government is located and the commercial and ruling classes reside. Upon the subject of negro colonization, the letter of June 14 has the following:

"Considerable excitement exists among the natives of Nicaragua, regarding the scheme of leading politicians in the United States to colonize Central America with free negroes and emancipated slaves. *The people of this country will never consent to have such a population sent among them.* They are *united* upon this subject, and those who have colored blood in their veins are the most bitter opponents of such a project. If the Government of Nicaragua has not already taken steps in the matter, to a certainty it will do so. When Capt. Griffin came here as the agent of the Transit Company, a report went forth that he brought propositions for colonizing the poor, abandoned negro race of the United States in Nicaragua. No sooner was this report put in circulation than protests were made in all directions against permitting anything of the kind. In the Occidental Department every man of position and influence wrote to the Government, begging it to reject any proposition Capt. Griffin might make upon the subject."

The letter of July 14 says:

"The people in Nicaragua are looking with suspicion to the course pursued by leading politicians in the United States, regarding the project of colonizing Central America with emancipated slaves. It meets with encouragement here from no one. President Martinez, in a private letter to a gentleman in Chinandega on the subject, says: 'It will attract the attention of all the Central American States, and without doubt, with one common consent *they will oppose all schemes of this character, so calculated to retard the progress of the country.*' In the same letter the President speaks of Nicaragua as open to white immigration. He says: 'I desire in the highest degree that honorable strangers shall immigrate to this country and enjoy in fraternity with us the great resources of this privileged region.' Thus you will perceive, while Nicaragua is closed against negroes and emancipated slaves, it is opened to a different class of people. The climate and soil of Nicaragua offers many advantages to a white emigration. I would not advise persons to come here without means, but men with a small capital, and some knowledge of agriculture, can find no country offering greater inducements to settle in."

These facts ought to settle the question of negro colonization in Central America, Mexico or South America. These countries will not receive negro colonies. The truth is, there are but two countries open for such projects—Hayti and Liberia, whose Governments are willing to take and provide for all the negroes that may be sent them from here. To Hayti and Liberia, then, let such colonization schemes be directed; for Central America is closed to them.

J. F. B.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

Dinner to Gen. Wilcox.

A dinner was given to Gen. Wilcox last evening, at the Athenæum Club, Fifth-avenue, by our fellow-citizen, Wm. P. Blodgett, Esq., in which he was joined by a few personal friends of the General. Among the distinguished guests were Major-Gen. Mitchel, Mayor Opdyke, Hon. Hiram Barney, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq., David Dudley Field, Gen. Asboth, Col. Bayley Meyers, Col. F. E. Howe Capt. Hodges and others, all of whom made short and capital speeches, which, as the occasion was not of a public nature, we refrain from publishing. The speech of Gen. Mitchel was one of the most beautiful and patriotic efforts of the astronomer General. Gen. Wilcox, inclosing a very interesting account of his prison experience, which he modestly requested would not be made public, expressed himself as laying no claims to be considered a martyr, and only hoped for recognition of such services as he may be enabled to render his country in the field, to which he ardently wished he might be speedily assigned.

Gen. Wilcox will return to the West in a few days, where, it is expected, important duties will be assigned him.

The Vanderbilt and Baltic Gone to Sea.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The steamships *Vanderbilt* and *Baltic*, after laying at anchor from two to three weeks abreast the fort, steamed up to-day and both went out to sea.

The new steamer *City of Hudson* arrived here to-day.

The Buffalo Board of Trade—Lake Sailors, &c.

Buffalo, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Buffalo Board of Trade have opened a correspondence with the other Boards of Trade of the Lake cities proposing to organize, by voluntary enlistment for four or five months service, 2,000 or more Lake sailors, who are unemployed during the Winter months, and offer them to the Government for ocean service, the several Boards paying their wages, so that they will be no expense to the Government, except for rations, clothing, equipments, &c.

Ohio Union Convention.

Cleveland, Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Union Convention at Columbus to-day nominated Franklin T. Backus, of Cleveland, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at the first ballot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Corcoran Reception.—Barnum's Museum is the best place in the City to see the procession. Performances afternoon and evening. Gen. Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Wanted—Old Patent Medicine Vials, Books, Pamphlets, Pots or Boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,596 Post-office.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 21—*In steamship Columbia, from Havana*—Jose Olaneta and lady, Miss R. de Reyes, Mrs. R. Cristadon, M. Parodi, lady, daughter and servant; Mrs. A. Fresignier, J. M. Macias, G. R. Macias, 2 Misses Perdroville, R. A. Perdroville, lady and child; A. F. De Costa, A. Borrowman, M. O. C. Minoz, A. Gross, B. Garcia, A. Soto, P. A. Wietter, M. Caballaro, B. Echeverria, T. Arota, M. Yglenas, Miss Yglenas, A. Granfer, F. J. Bances, R. Ollonqui, M. Shipton, T. Tuwed, R. Nodorl, P. J. Bondix, C. Reynegra, N. Safford, C. Adam, Mrs. A. Sainz and daughter, Miss F. Zaldara, J. M. Zaldara, B. S. Hill, J. A. Droege, W. Robertson, J. Martinez and wife, B. Varona, A. Fone, P. Ravon, J. Fantangi, J. C. Paez, E. Leratte, P. D. L. Reyes, G. W. Cowes, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. S. Smith, J. De Silva, F. K. Sowers, J. W. Varralon, lady and servant; Mr and Mrs. Fletcher and child, J. Marino, son and servant, J. M. Pozes, W. H. Kennedy, V. Gomez, J. Lutan, J. Williams, E. Blanchard, J. Alonzo, E. Catario, E. Faulkner, E. Varona, J. Llela, M. C. Agramonte, C. Pelliro, J. R. Carreras, G. Enslin, M. R. Alvarado, Mrs. J. D. V. Machiento, Mrs. A. Crawford, A. Brockman and lady, L. Falkconier, M. Van Tassell, S. M. Lawton, R. Lawton, M. A. Herrera, J. M. Herrera, J. M. Churchill, F. de Miguel, E. Maigrot, H. Ehninger, A. Honet, R. Leech, J. Madley, M. Caray, A. Gutierrez, M. de Rosa, H. B. Cairnes, D. Cairnes, A. Shener, J. Hanlin, N. J. Suris, J. M. de Preda, C. Villar, Juan Antonio, M. Martin, G. G. B. Arata, N. Arata.

In brig Samuel Churchman, from Sierra Leone—Capt. H. Rider, (U. S. Consul at Sierra Leone,) lady and child, Miss Rider.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets .... 6 50 | Moon rises... 2 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 34 | Gov. Island. 6 23 | Hell Gate.... 7 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamer Falcon, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Ladoga, Holm, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sparkling Wave, Emery, London, Brett, Son & Co.

Barks Justice Story, Filer, New-Orleans, Wm. J. Dewey & Co.; West Wind, Belger, New-Orleans, I. B. Gager; Jason, (Norw.,) Nelson, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Morning Star, Sterling, Santiago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Lucknow, (Br.,) Mix, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs Ranger, (Br.,) Patterson, Limerick, Gordon, Buck & McAuley; Proteus, Drummond, New-Orleans, James Ward & Co.; Boreas, (Br.,) Cronan, Lisbon, B. S. Small & Co.; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Hill, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Porto Plata, (Brem.,) Koper, Porto Plata, C. F. & H. G. Smith; Industry, (Br.,) Ryan, Wexford, W. H. Power; Anna D. Torrey, Griffin, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mary Alice, (Br.,) Hardy, Porto Cabello, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford, Martin & Co.; R. Fowler, Douglass, Bristol, L. Kenny; A. W. McLellan, (Br.,) McLean, Cow Bay, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Alfred Hall, Wright, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Orum, Van Keuren, New-Haven, master; Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Julia A. Halleck, Sinclair, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co; Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, Lingan, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Cooper, Port Royal, Stono Inlet and Charleston, S. C., 16th, via Hampton Roads 20th.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana 16th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had strong N. E. gales up to Cape Hatteras; is anchored at Quarantine.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Magdalena, (Swed.,) Munthe, Havana 21 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Is at anchor at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Mary B. Rich, Carlton, Greenock 50 ds., with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Saml. Churchman, Goudy, Sierra Leone July 4, with mdse. to E. R. Ware & Co.

Brig A. C. Robbins, (Br.,) Pinckney, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal Belloni & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, Hallett, Cat Island 6th inst., with pineapples to Thomas Gilmartin. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong gales; split sails, stove bulwarks, and strained the vessel badly, causing her to leak. Aug. 7, Abacoa bearing S. S. W. 60 miles, was boarded by a boat from U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, for Nassau, N. P.; the officer wished to have reported that the engines and machinery were working well. All well on board.

Schr. M. Sewell, (of Bangor,) Pomeroy, Remedios 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. 9th inst., lat. 27 40, lon. 79 41, was boarded by U. S. steamer Rhode Island, cruising, all well.

Schr. Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Grand Canary, C. I., 32 ds., with barilla to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. J. P. Cooke, Linneken, Harrison's Landing 6 ds., in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Ada S. Wiswell, Phillips, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Valle, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Peavey, Fanning, Lubec 6 ds., with laths, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nancy, (Br.,) Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Texas, Champion, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. Flying Cloud, ——, Saco 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. T. L. Miller, Nickerson, Boston, mdse. for Albany.

BELOW—1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

SAILED—Steamship Mississippi.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Spoken, &c.

Belle—schr. bound N., 20th inst., lat. 38 40, lon. 74 17.

Strang—Br. bark, from Minititlan for Cork, for orders, 9th inst., lat. 27 40, lon. 79 41.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone July 4, bark Tremont, of and for Boston in 30 ds.; brig Ann Elizabeth, of and for Boston, 20 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical.* In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.
ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

War Department, Aug. 20, 1862.

TEACHERS WANTED—AS PRINCIPALS, ASsistants, Partners, and Correspondents, in all sections of the Union, by the National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. Inclose stamp for circulars. Institute open daily for correspondence and introduction of Teachers, Pupils, Parents, Trustees of Schools, and all interested in Education. RICE & ANDREWS.

$450 WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO borrow the above amount for 30 or 40 days, for which he will pay a bonus of $50 and give as security goods of the most staple nature worth three times the amount. Best of reference as to integrity. Address, this morning, A. L. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

LOST.—PROBABLY TAKEN BY MISTAKE, FROM St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, a small sized copy Book of Common Prayer—of value from associations. Any person restoring it to the owner at No. 11 Pine, Room No. 22 will receive thanks and a suitable rew